

THE AULDRIDGES

William Auldridge married Mary Cochran who was a daughter of Thomas Cochran, a native of the north of Ireland. Her mother was named Mackemie, from Augusta County. The Cochrans lived at the Fred Ruckman place, near Mill Point.

William Auldridge was a native of England. His widowed mother, Elizabeth, brought him to America prior to the year 1800. He was probably ten or twelve years old. He grew up on the John son Place, Jerico Road, near Marlinton.

William and Mary Cochran Auldridge went to housekeeping at Bridger Notch, near where the Bridgers Brothers, John and James were bushwhacked by the Indians, 1784. Dr. Sandy Auldridge, a great grandson of Pioneer William Auldridge owned the homestead for years, it is now owned by . The Auldriges had six sons. One of these sons was Samuel. He married Miriam Barlow, daughter of John and Martha Waddell Barlow. Their son was William, who married Effie Pennell. Their daughter, Mrs. Mary Auldridge Harper, who was married to Harry Harper

Mrs. Mary Auldridge Harper related the following story about the Auldridge family to Mr. Cal Price who published it in the Pocahontas Times, Sept. 3, 1953:

Mrs. Harper said she did not remember ever hearing the maiden name of Elizabeth, mother of William Auldridge. She did recall stories about her. She said Elizabeth died in her home on Jerico Farm in the year 1874, aged 114 years. Mrs. Harper said she had been told that she was a lady of slight build; small hands; "fingers like birds' feet."

The tradition is that the name in England was Aldrich. Before her marriage to a commoner, Elizabeth was a lady in waiting on Queen Charlotte, at the court of George III, King of England. Mrs. Harper supposed that this would imply she was a high born lady.

A visitor on occasions to Queen Charlotte was Catherine II, Empress of Russia. On one of these visits the lady in waiting received the salesman with an engagement to show the Empress ware of a maker of fine pottery. The young tradesman showing the ware to the royal customer was named Aldrich. At a guess, his name might have been William. When Elizabeth and William saw each other, it was love at first sight.

And what a tempest it all did raise. Mrs. Harper said, "We of this generation remember how a king of England got himself dethroned for hooking up with a commoner. A century

and a half ago, the divine rights of kings and courtiers was not the silly pretense and sham George Washington and Company, Unlimited showed it to be.

Anyway, William and Elizabeth were married. Elizabeth was dropped from the queen's list of ladies in waiting. She was disowned by her family. They seemed to feel their name was dishonored when she would marry her true love.

Auldridge was fired off the job. In the course of a few years, marked by unemployment, privation and discouragement, the husband sickened and died. He left a young widow and their son, William.

Mrs. Auldridge made strong resolve that her son should grow up in the free land of America, where men are on equal footing before the Lord and before the law.

But, the passage money for the six weeks' of sea voyage was something she didn't have. However, there was the indentured servant statute. Under it, the ship master took a paper, setting out the amount of the passage money and providing for sale of the services of the signor at public auction; the bid for the shortest period of servitude to be accepted.

John Johnson was a Revolutionary soldier. As a boy, he was at Braddock's Defeat, 1756. An item he brought back was an adz. This owned by a great-great-grandson, Ed C. Moore, and is now owned by --

John Johnson owned a plantation, Jericho, of 1500 acres, on Jerico Road. (His will was signed in April, 1825 and probated, March Court, 1826.

John Johnson's wife died in the late 1790's. He needed a governess with an education for a house full of children. Such a treasure was to be found occasionally at the auctions of indentured servants in Richmond. So, John Johnson took a string of young horses, packed with products of plantation and country side, and hied away on the 200 mile journey to Richmond, on a trading trip. At the auction of indentured servants he bid in the widow Auldridge and her son, William. He brought her and the boy back to Jericho Farms, later he married her.

Mrs. Johnson lived to see two of her husband's grandsons elected to the United States Senate - Senator Ewing, of Ohio, and Senator Farnsworth of West Virginia. Both were born on Jericho Farms.

It could well be added here that a Stevenson married into this Ewing family connection. So, in their line, we have had an Adlai Ewing Stevenson as Vice President of the United

CAPT. A. M. EDGAR

for- in year vent e of per- an o r r in ate, tin- any ate, am- ion; nor dis- is a not isly ass, e of e is jail nor any con- ver- ges ods ate, eby any ny, the one law s to rial pro- ing ent rom ate of ces.

It is said in God's Word of the righteous that "thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of grain cometh in its season." In this there is of course the idea of ripeness, or fitness, and of home-bringing. How appropriate is this thought today when we gather about all that remains of the earthly tabernacle of this father, husband and friend. The years have been rounded out to him and the ripening being completed, it is most fitting that he should be taken into the garner of God. God thus comes in his infinite wisdom and takes his servant as the husband-man comes at harvest time, takes the sheaf and places it in the storehouse. We are not here, then, today to stand aghast at the strangeness of God's providence but to pay tribute to the richness of his mercy in filling up the measure of the days of our friend. All the processes of growth and maturity are complete and God blesses him by taking him into the heavenly garner as a ripened sheaf. It seems to me that the sentiment which the poet Tennyson expressed with reference to his own death is the appropriate one on an occasion like this:

"Sunset and evening bell,
And after that the dark,
And may there be no moanings of
farewell
When I embark;
For though from out our bourne of
time and space
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

Alfred M. Edgar was born July 10, 1837 in the home occupied by his ancestors several generations before him at Edgar's Mill, Greenbrier County. His parents were Archie Edgar and his wife Nancy

and stock raiser. To this union were born five children, all surviving—Mrs. F. R. Hill, of Marlinton; Mrs. H. W. McNeel, of Academy; A. P. Edgar, Esq., of Marlinton; and Mr. George and Miss Rachel Edgar, at home.

Capt. Edgar's dominant traits were his meekness of spirit and his unshaken faith in his fellowman. He was modest to a fault and his own natural modesty was nurtured by the habit he had of always exalting others above himself. I never knew him to speak even critically of any one. Whatever faults he may have seen in his fellowman were always cast into the background of shade as the sunlight of his praise fell upon their virtues. Peace he loved and peace he would have at almost any cost. After knowing him, it always impressed me that his nature was in strange contrast to the popular notion of the ideal soldier. That so quiet, modest, peace-loving a man should have won the record for bravery and daring that remains to his credit as a soldier upsets many of our favorite ideas, but yet it is in keeping with the true psychology of bravery. Not the blustering braggart but the quiet, sturdy, faithful soul makes the bravest and most dependable soldier. These traits were the secret of his long and honorable service as a soldier as they were the key-note of his after life.

I need not speak of his life as a neighbor, friend, and citizen. It is so well known that nothing I could say would add anything to the sum of it. Since his illness and the inevitable issue of it became known there has been heard only universal regret that such a man would soon be taken from among us. He had been in declining health for a long time and bravely, even hopefully, fought

When I have crossed the bar."

Alfred M. Edgar was born July 10, 1837 in the home occupied by his ancestors several generations before him at Edgar's Mill, Greenbrier County. His parents were Archie Edgar and his wife Nancy who was a Miss Paris. He attended the school in Lewisburg founded and conducted by Dr. McElhenny. On reaching maturity he remained on his father's farm until the outbreak of the Civil War when he enlisted in May 1861 in Company E, 27th Regiment. His Regiment afterward was attached to the command which became famous under the name of the "Stonewall Brigade". He was a brave and faithful soldier and enthusiastically followed the fortunes of that celebrated Brigade in the brilliant campaigns of their incomparable leader, "Stonewall Jackson, in the forced marches, the rapid flanking movements and the bold charges that were characteristic of his generalship. He was wounded in the battle of Fort Republic on the 8th of June, 1863 and in addition to that wound. He carried with him to his grave evidences of the rapid marches made by Jackson's "foot cavalry."

Mr. Edgar passed through the various degrees of promotion until in September, 1863, he became captain of his company. He was in all the important engagements in which the "Stonewall" Brigade took part until the battle of the Wilderness. During those days he was in the forefront of the hard-pressed forces of Lee until the severe engagement that raged at the "Bloody Angle," as it is called by the soldiers of the South, and the Salient, as it is called by the historians of the war. The Stonewall Brigade, veterans of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Antietam, were defendants of the Salient, and against them Grant hurled division after division. Burnside's corps in irresistible numbers swept across the defense of the Confederate within the "Bloody Angle" and captured four thousand prisoners and Lee's field batteries. Among the number of prisoners taken was Capt. Edgar. This was on May, 12, 1864. He was taken to Ft. Delaware and remained there until the retaliatory measures of the North were put in operation, when among six hundred officers he was exposed to the fire of Confederate guns on Morris Island, near Charleston, S. C. On the 17th of June 1865, he was released from prison, and sick and well nigh helpless from the hardships of prison life, he made his way home, reaching there the 26th of June, too feeble to leave unaided the stage coach. During his absence his father and mother had died and the feeble and discouraged soldier came home to find a lonely hearthstone and new economic conditions. Like thousands of returned veterans he addressed himself resolutely to the task of conserving the shattered fortunes of the family and adjusting himself to the changed condition that the war had brought. He lived quietly in Greenbrier county until June, 1875, when he took the important step of marry-

ing the son of his father, and the inevitable issue of it became known there has been heard only universal regret that such a man would soon be taken from among us. He had been in declining health for a long time and bravely, even hopefully, fought against the inevitable. He made a profession of religion in 1861 about the time he entered the army, but did not unite with the church until later. During 38 years he had lived in this community he had not missed. Communion service until his last illness.

During his long illness I visited him frequently and never saw anyone more appreciative of, or more grateful for spiritual help and counsel. He was outspoken in his declaration of faith in his Redeemer. He was too well grounded in the principles of our religion to doubt the Savior's mercy or capacity to save all who put their trust in him and he knew that he trusted Him, yet it was hard for him to overcome his natural modesty and reserve and declare his absolute assurance of salvation. But we know that God does not make our assurance of salvation the test of our acceptance with Him. So far as human frailty is able to judge the evidences of his faith was unmistakable. We therefore sorrow not today as those who have no hope. His pastor will miss the presence that when he was well was scarcely ever absent from church. The family will miss the quiet unassuming spirit that guided them so long with his quiet counsel. The community will miss one who was always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to all in need. Many hearts will go out in sympathy for those most deeply concerned in his death.

"In a little wrath I hid my face from thee for a moment, but with great mercies will I gather thee."

J. C. JOHNSON.

BEAVER CREEK

Right pretty weather after a few days of rain.

A. J. Cook has finished his camp in the hollow above Wesley Underwood's, and is doing big work.

Born, to Harrison Underwood and wife, October 6, a boy.

Henry H. Gaylor had the misfortune to get his knee badly cut last Tuesday, while working on the Whiting job. He seems to be having a streak of bad luck. A few days before a log pinned him to the ground and held him until his brother and two other men took the log off. He did not seem to be hurt much.

Bern Cutlip made a flying trip to Clarksburg the other day.

Elihu Gaylor and Floyd Nicholas have about finished their job for Ed Whiting.

David Dean finished harvesting the day it snowed.

Wesley Underwood has finished his job of logging.

Joe Bush has returned from a two weeks stay in Pennsylvania.

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Joe Bush has returned from a two weeks stay in Pennsylvania.

R. L. Symmes is at Seabert husking his corn, raised on his brother's place. He reports a fine crop.

Rev Howard Underwood has been up the river holding a protracted meeting. He reports several confessions.

In the name of God Amen, I Thomas Edgar of the County of Greenbrier & State of Virginia, being weak in Body but of sound and perfect mind, do make and publish this my Last Will and Testament in manner following Viz.

First I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Ann Edgar, the amount for which my negro girl Amy may be sold by my Executors as hereinafter directed also one horse & two cows such as she may choose from among my Stock also all my household & kitchen furniture except such as may be hereinafter otherwise disposed of also One Hundred dollars in Cash to be paid my Executors to her & her heirs forever, also to her during her natural life the one third of the plantation whereon I now reside.

Secondly, I give and bequeath to my Daughter Nancy the amount for which my negro girl Lucy may be sold by my Executors as hereinafter directed, also a bureau, a looking glass & dressing table at this time called in her name in the family--also a good feather bed & furniture also one Horse worth ninety dollars, or in lieu of him a Two year old Horse Colt whichever she may choose--also three cows, also Eight Hundred Dollars to be paid by my Executors hereinafter named.

Thirdly To my Grand Daughter Ann Eliza Walkup I give and bequeath the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars to be by my Executors kept at interest and applied from time to time to her education & support until she shall choose a Guardian, intermarry or arrive at 21 years of age. But if Samuel Walkup of Rockbridge County

In ye. Name of God Amen ye. Ninth Day of October in ye. year of our Lord 1765 I George Egar of Bedford County being very sick & Weak in Body but of Perfect mind & Memory, Thanks be given unto God, therefore Calling unto Mind ye. Mortality of my Body & Knowing Yt. it is Appointed for all men once to Dye do make & Ordian this my Last Will & Testament yt. is to Say Princypally, & first of all I give & Recommend my Soul unto the Hands of God that gave it & for my Body I Recommend it to the Earth to be Buried in a Christian Like & Desent Manner at the Descesion of my Exrs. Nothing Doubting but at the General Resurrection I shal Receive the same again by the Mighty power of God, & as Touching Such Worldly astate Wherewith it hath pleased God to Bless me in this Life I give & Devise & Dispose of the Same in ye. Following Manner and form, Item I give and Bequeth unto Elizabeth my Dearly Beloved Wife Sufficant Maintainance Dureing her Natural Life time of the plantation-whereon I now Live together with a Childs part in my movable Estate as also one Gray Mare Known by the name of Boney. Item I Leave to my Sone John Egar five Shillings Starling. Item I Lieave to my Daughter Jenet Egar one Mare known by the name of fanix and one Cow Known by the name of White face. Item I Leave to my Daughter Agness Egar Alicous McDavid five Shilling Starling Item I give to my Son James Egar one White Horse Known by the Name of Rauter as also my plantation whereon I now Live to be Equally Divided Between the said James Egar and my Son George Egar. Item I Leave & Bequath to my Daughter Mary and my son Thomas Egar the Remaining part of my Movebles Estate to be Equally Divided between them After my Just Debts and Funerall Charges provided the same shall not amount above Ten pounds to Each of them and if the same Should Amount to more the over plush is to be paid to my Son George Egar by my Son James Egar Whome I Likewise Constitute make and Ordain my only & Sole Executor of this my Last will & Testament the same Legiticys are to be paid by my Executor in Horses & Cattle at a Reasonable Rates, Signed Sealed, Published pronounced and Declaired by the Said, as his Last will and Testament in presents of us the Subscribers VIZ:

George ^{his} Eger (LS)
mark

William Rutherford John Bryan, Robert Dougless

(who I do hereby request to do so) will qualify as the Guardian of the said Ann Eliza then and in that case I desire that my Executors immediately pay the same over to him to be held by him for the purpose aforesaid. The ballance of said Twelve Hundred Dollars which may be unexpended on the said Ann Eliza's inter marriage or arrival at the age of 21 years shall be paid over to her to remain hers and her heirs forever. But in case the said Ann Eliza should die before her intermarriage or arrival at 21 years of age without leaving lawful issue of her body then and in that event I give and bequeath the ballance that may remain unexpended at the time of her death to all my children to be equally divided between them.

Fourthly I give and bequeath to my son Thomas the amount for which my Negro Man Bob & my negro Girl Matilda may be sold by my Executors as hereinafter directed.

Fifthly, I give and bequeath to my son Archer the amount for which my two negro Boys Boneparte & Adison may be sold by my Executors as hereinafter directed also a Good feather bed & furniture.

Sixthly, My Negro man Ceasor having been a very useful servant to me and very Pleasant & obedient to my Family--I do hereby direct that at the expiration of four years from the time of my death that he be emancipated & freed. The four years for which he is to serve he shall be hired out by my Executors & the hires paid to my wife & my son Archer.

Seventhly all the residue of my estate both real and personal after the payment of all my debts, funeral expenses & the aforesaid legacies, I give and bequeath to my two sons Thomas and Archer, to be divided between them in such a manner that Archer shall receive Seventeen Hundred dollars & more in value than Thomas.

Eightiy I do hereby authorize and direct my Executors to make sale of all my slaves (except Ceasor) and that they pay the amounts thereof to the person to whom devised.

My three daughters, Elizabeth, Letitia and Sally, having already received from me that portion of my estate which I designed them I hope they will be satisfied with what I have done for them heretofore and that they will consider that I could not in Justice to my other children do more for them.

And lastly--I do hereby constitute and appoint my soninlaw James Withrow and my two sons Thomas and Archer Executors of this my Last will and testament hereby revoking all other or former Wills or Testaments by me heretofore made.

In Witness whereof I have hereto set my Hand & affixed my seal this 2nd day of July in the year 1822.

Thos. Edgar

(SEAL)

Signed sealed and delivered
as the Last Will & Testament of the above
named Thomas Edgar by him in our presence

Maria Moore

John A. North

John McElheney

Greenbrier County Court

July Term 1822

This instrument of writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Thomas Edgar, decd. was presented in Court & proved by the oaths of John A. North & John McElheney two of the subscribing witnesses thereto to have been duly Executed and acknowledged by the said Thomas Edgar, decd. as and for his Last Will and Testament which is ordered to be recorded--And thereupon Thomas Edgar &

Archer Edgar, two of the Executors therein named appeared in Court together with ~~X~~ James Withrow the other Executor therein named who refusing to take upon himself the Execution of said will the said Thomas Edgar & Archer Edgar took the oath prescribed by law and entered into bond with James Withrow and William Morrow their securities in the penalty of Eight Thousand Dollars conditioned as the law direct. Therefore probate and letters Testamentary is granted to the said Thomas Edgar and Archer Edgar as the acting Executors of the said Last will & testament of Thomas Edgar Deed. in due form of Law.

Teste: Lewis Stuart C.G.C.

WEST VIRGINIA, Greenbrier County, S.S.:

I, Paul C. Horsett, Clerk of the County Court in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and exact copy of the will of Thomas Edgar, deceased, as is found of record in my said Office in Will Book 1, page 525.

Given under my hand this the 17th day of August, 1937.

Paul C. Horsett
Clerk, Greenbrier County Court

In ye. Name of God Amen ye. Ninth Day of October in ye. year of our Lord 1765 I George Egar of Bedford County being very sick & Weak in Body but of Perfect mind & Memory, Thanks be given unto God, therefore Calling unto Mind ye. Mortality of my Body & Knowing Yt. it is Appointed for all men once to Dye do make & Ordian this my Last Will & Testament yt. is to Say Princypally, & first of all I give & Recommend my Soul unto the Hands of God that gave it & for my Body I Recommend it to the Earth to be Buried in a Christian Like & Desent Manner at the Desoresion of my Exrs. Nothing Doubting but at the General Resurrection I shal Receive the same again by the Mighty power of God, & as Touching Such Worldly astate Wherewith it hath pleased God to Bless me in this Life I give & Devise & Dispose of the Same in ye. Following Manner and form, Item I give and Bequeth unto Elizabeth my Dearely Beloved Wife Sufficant Maintainance Dureing her Natural Life time of the plantation whereon I now Live together with a Childs part in my movable Estate as also one Gray Mare Known by the name of Boney. Item I Leave to my Sone John Egar five Shillings Starling. Itam I Leave to my Daughter Jenet Egar one Mare known by the name of fanix and one Cow Known by the name of White face. Item I Leave to my Daughter Agness Egar Alious McDavid five Shilling Starling Itam I give to my Son James Egar one White Horse Known by the Name of Ranter as also my plantation whereon I now Live to be Equally Divided Between the said James Egar and my Son George Egar. Itam I Leave & Bequath to my Daughter Mary and my son Thomas Egar the Remaining part of my Movebles Estate to be Equally Divided between them After my Just Debts and Funerall Charges provided the same shall not amount above Ten pounds to Each of them and if the same Should Amount to more the over plush is to be paid to my Son George Egar by my Son James Egar Whome I Likewise Constitute make and Ordain my only & Sole Executor of this my Last

will & Testament the same Legitiys are to be paid by my Executor in Horses & Cattle at a Reasonable Rates, Signed Sealed, Published pronounced and Declaired by the Said, as his Last will and Testament in presents of us the Subscribers Viz:

William Rutherford John
Bryan, Robert Dougless

George ^{his} Eger (LS)
mark

At a Court held for Bedford County October 22d, 1765.

The within Last Will & Testament of Geroge Eger Deceased was Exhibited in Court by James Egar Executor therein Named & proved by the Oaths of John Bryan & Robert Doughlass Witnesses thereto Subscribed and Ordered to be Recorded and on the Motion of the sd. James Egar Who made Oath According to Law Certificate is Granted him for Obtaining a probate Thereof in Due form of Law he having first Entered into bond with Security & Acknowledged the same for his due & Faithfull Execution of the said Last Will & Testament According to Law

Teste

Ben Howard C B C

A Copy Teste:

(signed) V. W. Nichols Clerk
of the Circuit Court of the County of
Bedford County, Virginia

Will Book "A"
Page 25

Fidelity Carbon Stamp

STOCK MFG. CO.

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(signed) V. W. Nichols Clerk
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Will Book "A"

Page 25.

John Beard's Will

John Beard's Will - Dated May 11, 1808 - (Will Bk #1 - P 239 - Greenbrier Co (W.) Va - Lewisburg -

In the name of God Amen - I John Beard being sick in body but of Sound mind & memory, etc. My last will & testament in the following manner:

First I commit my soul to God, my Saviour & Redeemer - My body to be buried at the discretion of my executors here in after named -

My temporal estate with all my lawful debts to be first discharged -

The legacies left to my daughters, Agnes Sabina & Betsy by their Aunt Elizabeth be also discharged.

Item to my beloved wife Janett my negro man Jingo, two working horses, two cows, to be at her disposal during her widowhood - the third of our plantation we now live on - the wagons & farming tools for her use on the farm -

Item - I bequeath to my son Wm Ryneck the plantation we now live on .

Item - I bequeath to my daughter Jane, Sabina, Mary & Betsy to each \$100.00 worth of property (in Greenbrier Co., W. Va. near Ryneck's Valley)

Item - I bequeath to my son Josiah when he comes of age "The Locust Plantation" & the mills thereon (This is 7 miles south of Hillsboro, W. Va. in Pocahontas Co., W. Va.)

Item - I bequeath the rents from Locust plantation & Mills till Josiah comes of age the moneys arising from the sale of the place on Dry Creek also my part of the Knob place to be equally divided among my daughters.

I also hereby constitute & appoint Samuel Beard & Thomas Beard Jr., Thomas Beard Sr. my brother executors of this my last will & testament.

Seal. John Beard

Signed, sealed & delivered by John Beard as his last will & testament in presence of

Robert Stevens, David Parks, Adam Stumbaugh

In the name of God, Amen, I, Michael Harness of the south branch manor in the County of Hampshire, State of V; being of good health at present & considering the uncertainty of human life & and that it is necessary for all persons while they have happiness to enjoy their senses & memory perfect, to settle and dispose their affairs in such manner & may prevent lawsuits after their death amongst friend & relatives. I therefor to prevent the same as much as possible in my own family, do dispose my estate in manner following viz: -

Item - I recommend my body after my death to earth from whence it came to be buried in a decent manner & my soul unto my Heavenly father and it is my desire that all my funeral expenses and other lawful debts to be paid as soon as convenient as can be done after my demise

Item - I join & devise unto my beloved wife Elizabeth one third part of my plantation _____? & tenements or yards and all belonging to it, during her life as also two slaves, one negro man, named Mammel, and one wench named Rachel, to labor for her during her life, and if said wench should bare any children, the half to be my wife's own for her & her heirs forever and after her demise the above named Manuel & Rachel and their increase as above, to be returned to my sone, Jacob Harness, to be his own & heirs forever, and I give to my beloved wife one third of all my other effects & moveables & also one third in moneys left by me to be her own forever -

Item - I give & devise to my youngest son, Jacob Harness, my plantation, dwelling house, barns, orchard and all _____ of husbandry and all household furniture (my wife's part excepted) the living stock & also all my slaves except one Peter, in short he is to have everything left by me on the plantation & this is for the good cause & reason, that I have furnished & supplied my eldest sons with lands & other necessities before in forever times, all to be his without molestation forever -

Item - I give & bequeath to my son John Harness one equal part of the moneys left by me for him & his heirs forever & no more -

Item - I give & bequeath to my son George Harness one equal part in moneys left by me for him & his heirs forever & no more -

Charleston, W. Va.
April 12, 1937.

Mr. Burr H. Simpson
State Road Commissioner
State House
Charleston, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

Relative to the conversation you and I had Friday, April 9, concerning naming the overhead bridge at Ronceverte the "Thomas A. Edgar Bridge," I am giving below the chief known facts of the life of this pioneer. This data is largely verified by records of the county court of Greenbrier and titles at the Richmond Land Office. A few items were secured from such works as Dunmore's War by Thwaites and Kellogg and The Annals of Southwest Virginia by Summers. A small portion is family tradition, which in this particular case I consider reliable.

That Thomas A. Edgar was the first settler on the site of present Ronceverte has never to my knowledge been denied. The river bottom land there was granted to him by the state of Virginia and was in possession of the family until this century, at which time it was necessary to clear the title through the Land Office records at Richmond.

The first permanent settlement in Greenbrier County was made in 1769, and Edgar must have settled there within the next two or three years since he went from there to the Battle of Point Pleasant which was fought October 10, 1774. What is now Greenbrier County was then included in Botetourt, and on this occasion he was a private in Capt. John Lewis' company of volunteers from Botetourt County. The rest of this company all seem to have been already settled in present Greenbrier and Monroe. He is listed in The Annals of Southwest Virginia as a Revolutionary soldier and is listed by Reddy as having also rendered "non-military" service.

Thomas A. Edgar and his son Archer built and operated the first mill, which was also the first industry, on the Greenbrier River. According to family tradition the first mill was burned by Indians and a new one built for which the mill-stones were imported from France. This was often done at that time. The place became known as Edgar's Mill and is often mentioned by that name in the county court records. There was only a small settlement there until the coming of the lumber business in 1872 and not until then did the town grow up which was named Ronceverte.

Edgar was rather prominent in county politics. He was first county surveyor, 1780-1784. In 1788, he was made "under" sheriff and the next year his name appears as one of the justices composing the county court. He was a fairly active member of the court until his resignation, which was probably shortly before the end of the 18th century. For many years he was a trustee of the town of Lewisburg and he served the county in various other minor capacities.

The date of his birth was about 1750, but of his birth-place I am uncertain. He died at the age of 72 and is buried at the Old Stone Church cemetery at Lewisburg. His wife was Anne Matthews, the daughter of Archer and Letitia (McClanahan) Matthews. Two of his grandsons played prominent parts in the War Between The States. One was Maj. George Edgar, commander of the "Edgar Battalion," and the other was Capt. Alfred Malory Edgar, an officer in the "Stonewall" Brigade. Many of his descendants are now in West Virginia, some of them prominent.

The above, I believe, about covers the facts of his life, as I know them. I discussed this matter briefly with Mr. Roy Bird Cook Saturday. As you probably know he generally heartily approves such projects as this. The only precedent for this sort of action that he could think of was perhaps the Patrick Street Bridge here in Charleston.

We feel sure that you will agree with us that this pioneer settler deserves the honor, that you can do him by giving his name to the fine new bridge on the site of his home and farm. I have made clear to everyone concerned your reasonable attitude in regard to public expense in this matter and I can assure you that the expenditure of any of the state's funds will not be requested. If it is desired at some future time to hold some kind of a ceremony and fasten a small plaque to the bridge at private expense, that permission can be secured.

Personally appreciate very much your kindness and I assure you that the people of Ronceverte and Thomas A. Edgar's descendants everywhere will be deeply grateful for your action.

Very truly yours,

Isaac McNeel

#7 Fairfax Hall, Maple Terrace
Charleston, W. Va.

Charleston, W. Va.
April 13, 1937.

Mr. Burr H. Simpson
State Road Commissioner
State House
Charleston, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

Since writing the enclosed letter, giving the main facts of Thomas Edgar's life, I have talked to Judge George W. McClintic, who is also an Edgar descendant.

Judge McClintic is of the opinion, and I agree with him, that action on your part should be delayed until it can be arranged for the city council at Ronceverte to make some kind of a resolution or motion showing that they approve and will cooperate. Both of us at this time are rather in the dark as to the reaction of the officials and prominent people of that section to this move.

A short delay will also give those interested time to perfect plans regarding a dedicatory ceremony and a plaque or tablet to be placed on the bridge. I am, however, sending you my letter of April 12 so that you can have at hand the information it contains.

Very truly yours,

Isaac McNeel

Encl. letter

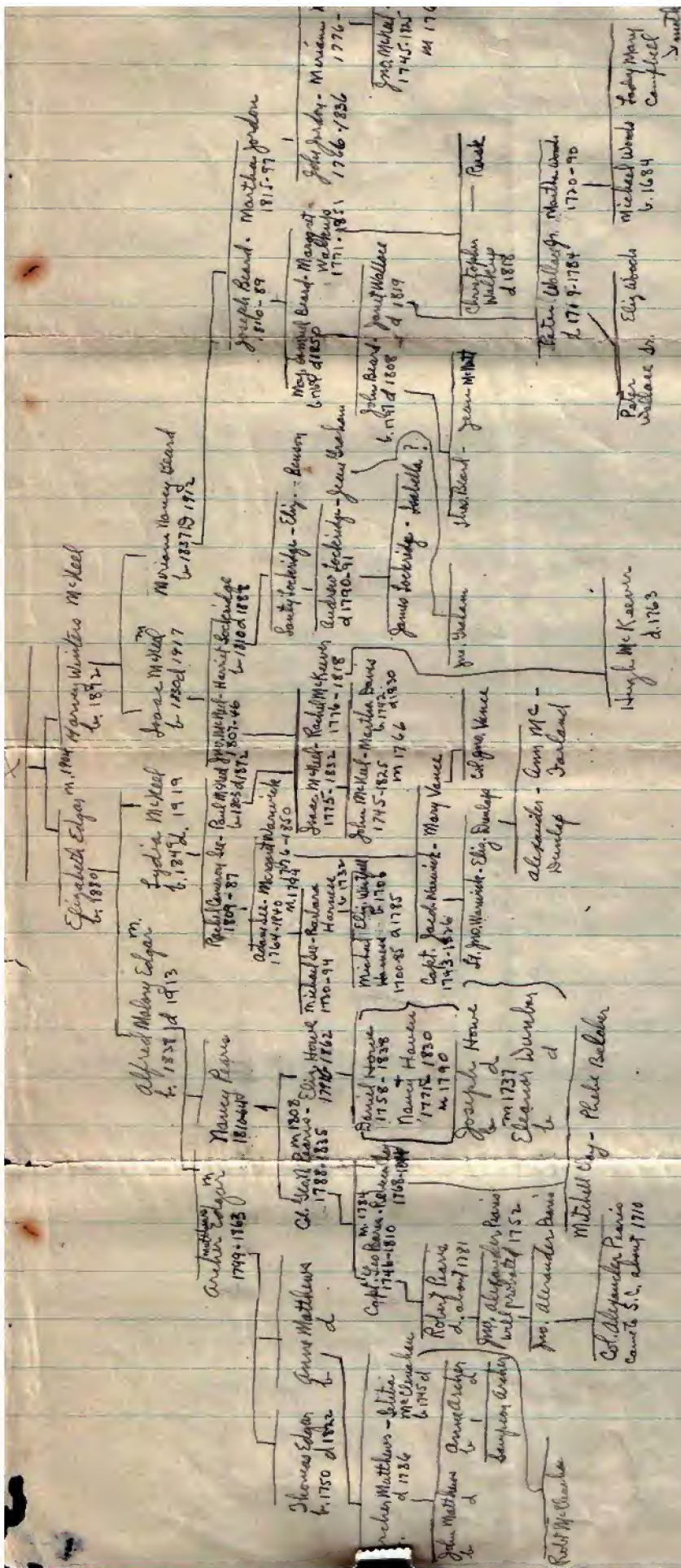
J. E. BUCKLEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MARLINTON, W. VA.

8/3/1937

Dear Ike: I got your letter and appreciate your efforts very much however you needn't go to so much trouble as it is not so important. Mr. Price says that he expects it was the pension lists of Revolutionary soldiers that Andy was looking and I am of the same opinion since I think about it. They were not listed by companies but alphabetically and after each name was the county of his residence and the organization in which he served. In the same list Joshua Buckley the pioneer was listed as a resident of Augusta County but his company was from Fredrick or Culpepper county and McNeill was listed as a resident of Hardy county and his service with George Roger Clark. Mr. Ewing for whom I am trying to get this record has the service record of John McNeel at Hillsboro and Jacob ~~XXXXX~~ Ireson McNeill with Stuart and Arbuckle at Point Pleasant from pension lists at Washington so if the pension lists of the Revolution was not what we were looking I don't what it could have been.

Sincerely,

J E Buckley



In ye. Name of God Amen ye. Ninth Day of October in ye. year of our Lord 1765 I George Egar of Bedford County being very sick & Weak in Body but of Perfect mind & Memory, Thanks be given unto God, therefore Calling unto Mind ye. Mortality of my Body & Knowing Yt. it is Appointed for all men once to Dye do make & Ordian this my Last Will & Testament yt. is to Say Princypally, & first of all I give & Recommend my Soul unto the Hands of God that gave it & for my Body I Recommend it to the Earth to be Buried in a Christian Like & Desent Manner at the Descresion of my Exrs. Nothing Doubting but at the General Resurrection I shal Receive the same again by the Mighty power of God, & as Touching Such Worldly astate Wherewith it hath pleased God to Bless me in this Life I give & Devise & Dispose of the Same in ye. Following Manner and form, Item I give and Bequeth unto Elizabeth my Dearely Beloved Wife Sufficant Maintainance Dureing her Natural Life time of the plantation whereon I now Live together with a Childs part in my movable Estate as also one Gray Mare Known by the name of Boney. Item I Leave to my Sone John Egar five Shillings Starling. Itam I Leave to my Daughter Jenet Egar one Mare known by the name of fanix and one Cow Known by the name of White face. Item I Leave to my Daughter Agness Egar Allious McDavid five Shilling Starling Itam I give to my Son James Egar one White Horse Known by the Name of Ranter as also my plantation whereon I now Live to be Equally Divided Between the said James Egar and my Son George Egar. Itam I Leave & Bequath to my Daughter Mary and my son Thomas Egar the Remaining part of my Movebles Estate to be Equally Divided beween them After my Just Debts and Funerall Charges provided the same shall not amount above Ten pounds to Each of them and if the same Should Amount to more the over plush is to be paid to my Son George Egar by my Son James Egar Whome I Likewise Constitute make and Ordain my only & Sole Executor of this my Last

will & Testament the same Legitiyoys are to be paid by my Executor in
Horses & Cattle at a Reasonable Rates, Signed Sealed, Published pro-
nounced and Declaired by the Said, as his Last will and Testament in
presents of us the Subscribers Viz:

William Rutherford John

Bryan, Robert Dougless

George ^{his} Eger (LS)
mark

At a Court held for Bedford County October 22d, 1765.

The within Last Will & Testament of Geroge Eger Deceased was Exhibited
in Court by James Egar Executor therein Named & proved by the Oaths
of John Bryan & Robert Doughlass Witnesses thereto Subscribed and
Ordered to be Recorded and on the Motion of the sd. James Egar Who
made Oath According to Law Certificate is Granted him for Obtaining a
probate Thereof in Due form of Law he having first Entered into bond
with Securety & Acknowledged the same for his due & Faithfull Execution
of the said Last Will & Testament According to Law

Teste

Ben Howard C B C

A Copy Teste:

(signed) V. W. Nichols Clerk
of the Circuit Court of the County of
Bedford County, Virginia

Rushville, Ill., June 9th, 1864

My dear Alfred

Your letter to your Cousin Marion came duly to hand by last mail, and we were all very glad to hear of and from you, notwithstanding we regret your present unfortunate position, and hope it may be made as comfortable to you as circumstances will permit as we doubt not it will be. We send you by express to-morrow morning addressed as you direct a small box containing a few Articles of Clothing which we trust may be Acceptable and useful to Wit, one Coat, 2 pairs of Pants 2 shirts 2 pairs of drawers two pairs of Socks and two or three collars and some other Articles. We hope they will reach you in season. We would be very glad on account our high regard for your Parents as well as for yourself render you any assistance we could to make your present Condition as comfortable as possible that we could do consistent with our obligation to the Government and the regulations that surround you. We will be glad to hear from you on receipt of the box and if there are any articles that you specially need do not fail to let us know. Would a small amount of money be useful and would it be admissable

Our oldest Son is a Lieut. in Co. I, 119th Regiment of Ill. Vol. (Edwin M. Anderson). We have just heard that he was wounded in a battle on the Red River about 16 miles from its mouth (the wound was slight). Your letter gave us the first intimation that we had near and dear friends on both sides of the bloody contest and it may be that the Soldier of to-day may be the Prisoner of to-morrow.

Hoping that this war may be brought to a speedy close and that friends may be again united all enmities reconciled. All the family desire to be affectionately remembered to You. We were very sorry to hear of the death of your dear Father. Your letter was the first

For President
OWEN D. YOUNG
of New York

The Beard relationship of Pocahontas as county all descend from Thomas Beard one of the members of the Rev. John Craig's congregation of Augusta county, Virginia. Rev. Craig was pastor of old Stone Meeting House. Back in that colonial time when the pioneers were so busy making history they had no time to record it. These old records were carefully taken down made readable by Chalkley. They are the official, accepted references of the D. A. R.

Thomas Beard left a quaint old will giving his several children certain house hold furniture, etc: and his wife Jean is remembered substantially, there in. But to go back to an earlier day in the 1740 ties and 50ties In Rockbridge county there is a record that Thomas Beard administered Alexander Smiley's estate in 1749. We do not know whether he was a relative or just a trusted friend. There is another record though that to me indicates who Jean Beard was: On August 15, 1753, we find Thomas Beard administrator of another estate. This time it is James McNutt and in this document it says James McNutt paid for land bought by Thomas Beard's wife. He paid quit rents for Thomas Beard ten years in advance in 1744.

He had paid David Hays debts before his marriage.

He paid Robert Alexander's tuition for schooling James Jr. and Robert McNutt one year. In advance 1748.

He paid James Dobbin's same for Alexander McNutt 1748.

In Price's History Cousin William knew there were some daughters, and he says: "They went to Kentucky." A good many of this relationship did go to Tennessee and Kentucky. But at least two of these daughters of Thomas Beard remained in Rockbridge and I think four, viz: Esther who married Robert Alexander in Pennsylvania. Martha who married Robert Ramsey. Mary who married Dunlap. Jane or Jean who married George Weir.

Esther and her husband, Robert Alexander lived at Beverly Manor, Augusta county Virginia. Robert Alexander was a graduate of the University of Dublin and Edinburgh. He was born at 'Manor Cunningham' Londonderry, Ireland in 1719, a direct descendant of Robert Bruce through nineteen generations. He came to Virginia in 1736, and married Esther Beard about 1739. They had eleven well known children.

Robert Alexander was made vestry man in 1749. This office constituted all local authority in the early colonies. It was considered a place of honor.

While coming to America a great storm arose at sea and he was obliged to throw his library overboard. This necessitated some shift to replace the classics. It is said he wrote many of these out in long hand from memory

and taught from these until he could obtain others. He started a private school of higher education at what is now Lexington, Va., in 1749. It was afterwards called Liberty Hall and is now Washington and Lee University.

Robert Alexander was compelled to resign from the Vestry on March 17, 1760. He says "I have been unable to go abroad for some time on account of a lingering illness." Sampson Mathews was elected in his stead but he was made vice vestryman. Sampson Archer and John Mathews were the church wardens.

Robert Alexander and his wife Esther Beard had eleven children. William was the oldest. He testified at a court on June 13, 1806, that he was then 65 years old. He died in 1829 in Virginia. Nothing more known.

Robert Jr. first clerk of Campbell county, Virginia, which office was held by him, his son and grandson for almost 100 years. The office was in his house "Rock Castle." He married Nancy Anne daughter of Captain William Austin and left many distinguished descendants both in Virginia and other states.

Archibald was a physician in New Castle, Del. he married Mary. I saw a write up only recently in "Who is Who" in America. Rear Admiral Eustace B. Rogers of the U. S. Navy was the subject of this sketch. He traced his ancestry through Dr. Archibald Alexander to Robert and Esther Beard Alexander. Thomas Beard Alexander moved to Galen county, Ohio, married and reared six children. Nothing further known.

Peter Alexander moved to Woodford county, Kentucky. He was living in 1822. He married and left a number of eminent descendants in that State some of whom were noted Divines. One Peter Alex Macfinny Steele, 1787.

Esther Alexander married Captain William Austin, his second wife, and thus became stepmother to her sister in-law Nancy Anne Austin, wife of Robert Alexander of Campbell county. Captain Austin held a commission from the British Crown as Captain until the Revolution. He then threw his lot with The American Patriots. They left many prominent descendants.

Sarah Alexander wasn't married until she was over twenty-one. She then married Col. John Wilson of Bath County, April 5, 1786. Her brother Peter, witnessed the ceremony. "She gave her own consent, being of age."

Eleanor Alexander married Samuel Wilson, June 27, 1790. Hugh Alexander her brother was surety.

Hugh nothing further.

Anne Alexander married Ballars or Ballow, nothing further.

James born 1766, married April 7, 1801, Margaret, daughter of James Lyle and his wife Hannah Alexander a daughter of Captain Archibald Alexander, brother of Robert Sr.

The Stephenson and Bollars of Bath and Highland counties, Va., are

from the daughters of Robert and Esther Beard Alexander's family.

James and Margaret Lyle Alexander are my great grandparents thru their daughter Martha Pauline who married Charles Alexander Dunlap of the Calf Pasture near Deerfield, Va. This old Beard ancestor came down to me through a double line my grand mother Sabina Janett Beard McNeel born Feb 8, 1844 and yet living at Ponca City, Oklahoma. is a great granddaughter of Thomas and Jean Beard through their son John who married January 16, 1769. Janett, daughter of Peter and Martha Woods Wallace and in turn thru their son, Josiah Beard who lived at Locust Creek on the plantation given him by his father, in his will in 1808 and called it "Locust Plantation". Josiah Beard married Rachel Cameron, daughter of Major William and Nancy (Agnes Dunlap, grandmother Sabina McNeel says, was her real name) Warwick Gatewood widow of William Gatewood and daughter of Captain Jacob Warwick.

Esther Beard Alexander died in 1769. The Rockbridge County History says and Robert Alexander died in 1787.

Jane or Jean Beard, the two first names seem to be used interchangeably—married George Weir and we find him deceased by August 8, 1781, probably he lost his life at Guilford Court House or some other battle of that terrible year of the Revolution. He lived in Rockbridge and it was from that vicinity so many went and did lose their lives.

A son Thomas Weir survived and it seems others though no names are given.

It seems one James Young had bought a piece of land from the Eakins heirs, before one of them was of age. In this suit this heir is trying to recover his rights in this property from George Weir's heirs viz: Jane, the widow and Thomas her son. The Eakins Andrew and James who originally sold the property are dead; George Weir lives on the French Broad in Tenn.

In this suit William Alexander, son of Robert testifies: "I heard my Grandfather Thomas Beard say in 1759," unfortunately Chalkley does' n't tell what it was, William's grand father said.

In a suit in Dec. 1806, William Beard testifies he had married Mary or Polly Steele, daughter of Samuel Steele. The Steeles were then living in West Tennessee and in Kentucky. I suspect Peter Alexander was a brother-in-law to William Beard—as Peter had married Jenny Steele back in 1787. The Steele family were all in Kentucky and Tennessee. William Beard deposes in a suit in June 1806 that he was 74 or 75 years old.

James Houston was a neighbor of the Weirs as he appears often in legal affairs of theirs and he appears with Cornelius Alexander as guardian for George Weir's orphans vs James Mitchel executor of Thomas Beard's will in 1769. This suit was brought to determine if Jean Beard Weir and her children had received the legacy

left her by her father Thomas Beard, November 21, 1786. The arbitrators found James Mitchel had not fulfilled his duty in settling the estate and that Mitchel must pay 22 pounds on or before Jean's eldest child came of age.

In Augusta county record one Jean Weir became the wife of Cornelius Alexander on March 17, 1785. What more logical in 1786 for Cornelius to be demanding an accounting of James Mitchel.

Martha Beard, or was it. One reference says it ways Elizabeth married James Mitchel before 1769. For Thomas and Martha Mitchel are given a part of Thomas Beard's estate and again he refers to Thomas Mitchel's mother. At the time Thomas Beard died it looks as if his daughter Jean was single. James Mitchel was the administrator of the estate. From this we take it James must have been quite a business man. Men of this type nearly always know how to look out for their own interests. Here is Jean married and a mother, then a widow and her part of the estate still at Mitchels hands.

In less than a year after this marriage of Jean to Cornelius Alexander, we find him inquiring through the courts about the estate, and a settlement being agreed upon. James Houston was guardian for Jean and her children. Thomas Beard Sr. had a neighbor adjoining him in Rockbridge named John Houston in 1742. Probably the Houstons and Beards were close friends of old times. The Alexander children inter married with the Houstons and Paxtons from which family Sam Houston sprang.

Hugh Beard, son of Thomas married Sarah. He died in 1807 and Sarah died in 1801; their children were: Robert who married and had Nancy and Sally by 1806. Ann, Jane Alexander, Sarah. Sarah married Andrew Kenedy 1797; Esther, who married Mr. Hoffman and Thomas Beard, who was mentioned in his grandfather's will, 1769, married Sarah Jameson in 1785.

In the old deeds we find some of Thomas Beard's neighbors and his holdings in Rockbridge county, Va.

Back in 1750 Samuel Dunlap sold to David Dunlap 170 acres of land for 23 pounds, and to Thomas Beard 398 1-2 for 140 pounds. This was one tract.

In 1753 Thomas Beard is buying land again. This time it is 605 acres 33 p 5s on Moffetts Creek near John Rosemans. In 1860 the same tract is sold by Thomas to William Beard for 100 pounds (Note that 1753 is the year James McNutt died).

William Pollack's farm adjoined Thomas Beard's in 1765 and John Montgomery's and Thomas Hill's cornered with him. We find Thomas Beard present for Pat Hays at a meeting of the vestry. Pat Hays' farm cornered Robert Alexander's. Hays was probably a son of the David Hays mentioned in 1753 in James McNutts will.

On August 18, 1761, James McClure's will proved two of the witnesses had died, William Beard and William McClure. This must have been a relative of Thomas Beard. This McClure family inter married with the Alexanders. Old Captain Archibald Alexander's second wife was Jane McClure, 1757.

Thomas Beard was exempted tax

levy in 1764. "Very aged".

In the will 1769, Thomas Beard speaks of his daughter, wife of Robert Ramsey as if she had died. One Robert Ramsey was killed by the Shawnees in 1759. His will was probated November 21, 1759, Robert Hall, administrator. Later on there is a note Isabelle Hall, wife of Robert, qualifies as administratrix of her late husband Robert Ramsey. This name Isabella doesn't sound familiar. On May 15, 1769, Thomas Beard's will was probated, a lengthy preamble as was customary then the bequests.

He gave to his beloved wife Jean, all the cleared land where the house stood to the cleared land for turnips, where they last grew.

Then a daughter Fane and a daughter Jane were mentioned.

Again his mind goes back to the faithful old wife he wants her to have his elbow chair and a certain negro boy.

He left cleared land to his son Hugh, and Hugh's son Thomas was left 170 acres lying next to John Montgomery and Thomas Hill. Then he left 10 pounds each to the grandsons named Thomas—Thomas Alexander and Thomas Dunlap. To Robert Ramsey's children, testator's grandchildren, 12 pounds and 12 shillings each. A legacy to son William and to daughter Esther Alexander and Martha Mitchell; frequent provision for such issue in case daughter Jane have no issue.

Executors James Mitchell and Thomas Hill. Witnesses, John, Andrew and James Eakin. Proved October 18, 1769. Executors qualify with William Alexander, William Kenedy and Hugh Beard. The appraisers were John Montgomery, William Moore, Thomas Wilson.

The settlement showed the payment of Wm. Berkley, Jas. Eakin, Wm. Perrins, Thomas Alexander, Thomas Beard, Esther Alexander, Thomas Mitchell and his mother, Thomas Dunlap and his mother, Robert Ramsey's children, Martha Mitchell.

Thomas and Jean Beard deeded to their son John 183 acres of land on Catheys Creek, some times called Jennings Branch, on May 20, 1765. It cornered with David McNaire. This was delivered to John Beard in January, 1769. I just wonder if May 20, 1765, could have been John Beard's twenty-first birthday, as he didn't accept this gift until his marriage, January 16, 1769.

In 1762-3, John Beard and William McClanahan were partners, making a crop on Locust Creek, "on the Spring Lick or Spring Creek plantation." This might have been in Greenbrier at the old Beard homestead.

The Preston and Virginia Papers, compiled by the University of Wisconsin say that John Beard was a captain under Col. Christian at Point Pleasant. Greenbrier was then embraced in Botetourte County. From the same source, I learn that Samue Beard furnished beeves for the Cherokee expedition in 1776.

John Beard married Janett Wallace daughter of Peter Wallace, Jr., and Martha Woods Wallace. She was neice of the distinguished statesman James Woods of Virginia. In hunting out the Wallace kin, I came to the name of George Seldon Wallace as author of "Peter Wallace's Genealogy." I coveted the book if it was about my own family, but the catalog did not say what place these Wallace were from. By a strange coincidence, I came upon the name of the author in The Time as a friend of that friendly, beloved man, Andrew Price. I wrote Major Wallace at Huntington and asked him if he had written this book, and if he had, did he know that Andrew Price was a descendant of one Jan Wallace? He wrote, thanking me for the information. He sent a book to Cousin Andrew. Shortly afterwards those fine articles on the Wallace kith and kin appeared in the Times. And then only a few short months and our beloved cousin was with us no more. He has left something of himself in those printed pages and in memory we treasure.

The will book of Rockbridge County record something of these old Wallace. Andrew Wallace's will was filed July 3, 1781; he was the ancestor of General Lew Wallace. He bequests to his sisters Janett and Sannah; his grandson Andrew; mother, Martha; brother Adam and brother-in-law, John Gilmer.

Dr. Archibald Alexander, President of Princeton Theological Seminary, recounts in a diary he kept in early life some interesting happenings of his childhood. He was born on the South Branch in Rockbridge in 1772. His father was William Alexander, eldest son of Captain Archibald Alexander, brother of Robert, of Timber Ridge. He tells of the school room of Revolutionary days. He says his father had erected a cabin down near the creek about a half mile from the house, and the sound of the students studying out loud could be easily heard to the house. This was the custom of that day. If a student was caught in silence he was threatened with a hickory switch well laid on. This method encouraged each student to shout his lesson out loud while studying so that the teacher could see his diligence.

When Dr Alexander was three, his

father went to Baltimore and bought the time of three indentured servants. One of these was an educated Irishman named Reardon, whom the Alexanders trusted and liked. He carried little Archibald, aged three, on his back to the school. The boy wore his hair in a queue down his back. As his hair was extremely fine and thin, the other children teased him. For this Reardon used his whip vigorously, but he never touched little Archibald.

Most of the English servants who had or had not served their time were released to fight in the Revolutionary war. My father's servants, James Malone, an Irish papist, Joe Lyon, a thievish Jew, and John Reardon, born in Ireland, and brought up and educated in London. Malone and the Jew went first. Malone was killed in battle in Carolina. Lyon, a very bad man, deserted to the British. Soon after Captain Adam Wallace's company reached the scene of warfare Col. Beaufort was attacked by Tarleton's corps. The Colonel, seeing his men in confusion, fled at the beginning of the battle, and almost the whole of his command was cut to pieces by the British dragoons.

"The brave Wallace disdained to fly and, being entirely surrounded by the British horse, sold his life dearly, having first killed some three or four men with his spontoon.

"Reardon, our servant, was in Captain Wallace's company, and being a small man, he was soon cut down—severely wounded but still conscious. After the battle he lay helpless and bleeding among the dead. When night came, the moon shone and Reardon saw a man passing near him, like some arch fiend, dispatching with his bayonet all who showed signs of life. Presently the fiend came toward Reardon, raised his musket, pointed the bayonet at him. Then Reardon

Died at his home in Hillsboro, Pocahontas Co., W. Va., on the 14th day of Feb. 1889, Joseph Beard, in the 79th year of his age. Born in Greenbrier Co., W. Va., on 20th day of September 1810 + removed to Pocahontas in 1857. Married Mattie Jordan, daughter of John Jordan. Three children: one son, John J. Beard, and two daughters, Mrs. Isaac McNeil, and Mrs. Wm L. McNeil, now deceased.

Lieut. John Jordan Beard.

It becomes our mournful duty to record the death of a widely-known and much esteemed citizen, John Jordan Beard, Huntersville, West Virginia. This event occurred rather unexpectedly. Monday, 11¹/₂ a. m., April 11th, 1898.

Lieut. Beard was the only son of the late Joseph Beard and Mrs. Mattie Beard, near Hillsboro. He was born in Greenbrier County, April 21st, 1835, and was married to Minerva, daughter of James Edmiston, Esq., September 1866. At the time of his death he was within ten days of being 63 years of age. By this event his attached family is bereaved of a kind tender husband and a very affectionate and indulgent father. The community at large honors his memory as that of a good man whose influence has been for intelligence and good morals.

In the war between the States he served in the Bath Squadron, and made a record as a gallant and distinguished soldier. Late in the war he received a frightful wound that came near ending his life at the time. He survived to the surprise of every person familiar with his nature. For more than thirty years this wound has been a great personal affliction, and it is believed hastened the termination of his useful life. He has been a resident of Huntersville about 21 years. During this time he served the county two terms as clerk of both courts.

Early in life he professed piety, and maintained a consistent character as such in the pale of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was loyal and faithful to his commun-

ion and greatly attached to her doctrines and usages.

He is survived by his wife and two sons, Harry and Fred Beard. Being as Lieut. Beard was, a person of ardent social and domestic impulses, as a matter of course it was natural for him to think of the sundering of sweet home ties, yet in his sincere way he assured his loved ones that they should not grieve too much about him, for all was and would be well with him.

A month or so since we had a pleasant interchange of views concerning the 23d Psalm. In this Psalm it appears that nothing but the shadow would touch those following the Lord our Shepherd when it comes to passing through the Valley. Having been a soldier and familiar with scenes in the presence of the my, that at such a time down at a prepared for one of the last thing battle would be left.

Sabina, Mary & Betsy to each \$100⁰⁰ worth of property (in Greenbrier Co., W. Va. near Rynecks Valley)

Item: I bequeath to my son Josiah when he comes of age 'The Locust Plantation' & the mills thereon (This is 7 miles south of Hillsboro W. Va. in Pocahontas Co., W. Va.)

Item: I bequeath the rents from Locust plantation & mills till Josiah comes of age the moneys arising from the sale of the place on Dry Creek also my part of the Knob place to be equally divided among my daughters.

I also hereby constitute & appoint Samuel Beard & Thomas Beard Jr., Thomas Beard Sr. my brother executors of this my last will & testament.

Seal. John Beard

Signed, sealed & delivered by John Beard as his last will & Testament in presence of

Robert Stevens, David Parks - Adam Stumbaugh

John Beard's Will

John Beard's Will - Dated May 11, 1808 - (Will Bk #1 - P 239 - Greenbrier Co (W.) Va - Lewisburg -

In the name of God Amen - I John Beard being sick in body but of Sound mind & memory, etc. My last will & testament in the following manner:

First I commit my soul to God, my Saviour & Redeemer - My body to be buried at the discretion of my executors here in after named -

My temporal estate with all my lawful debts to be first discharged -

The legacies left to my daughters, Agnes Sabina & Betsy by their Aunt Elizabeth be also discharged.

Item to my beloved wife Janett my negro man Jingo, two working horses, two cows, to be at her disposal during her widowhood - the third of our plantation we now live on - the wagons & farming tools for her use on the farm -

Item - I bequeath to my son Wm Ryneck the plantation we now live on .

Item - I bequeath to my daughter Jane, Sabina, Mary & Betsy to each \$100.00 worth of property (in Greenbrier Co., W. Va. near Ryneck's Valley)

Item - I bequeath to my son Josiah when he comes of age "The Locust Plantation" & the mills thereon (This is 7 miles south of Hillsboro, W. Va. in Pocahontas Co., W.Va.)

Item - I bequeath the rents from Locust plantation & Mills till Josiah comes of age the moneys arising from the sale of the place on Dry Creek also my part of the Knob place to be equally divided among my daughters.

I also hereby constitute & appoint Samuel Beard & Thomas Beard Jr., Thomas Beard Sr. my brother executors of this my last will & testament.

Seal. John Beard

Signed, sealed & delivered by John Beard as his last will & testament in presence of

Robert Stevens, David Parks, Adam Stumbaugh

Wednesday - April 20,

Dear Betsy & All the Family:

Since I received your nice letter written in March I have been thinking I would get it answered but as you can see - here it is the 20th of April but maybe I can get this in the mail yet before the day is over. I'm like you - I seem to stay busy all the time and find very little time for writing letters. However, I think of all of you often and it is always my intention to get started on a letter but the days get by entirely too fast. Then too - I write so many letters and notes at Christmas that I let down entirely for weeks and months. We enjoyed so much hearing from you and how all of you spent Christmas etc. Am glad you had a lovely time.

We are as usual here at the present time and getting ready for a busy spring and summer. The grass is about ready to be cut in the lawns and when that starts it is a steady job for Bud. We had one of the very unusual winters here. Hardly any snow but we did have several days with cold temperatures. One morning in January it was 17 below and quite a few other mornings we had 10 or 12 below zero. Not having snow on the ground we didn't seem to notice how cold it was. I can't understand it, for all the states around us had deep snow and even the western part of this state but Lincoln and Omaha seemed to be in a dry area all winter long. March was nice and dry all but one day and night. I believe that was about the 17th of March when we had a regular little blizzard. Blew down electric wires and kicked up the "devil" while it lasted. We were fortunate right here where we live but all over the city folks were without heat, especially where they had gas furnaces - no electricity to run them.

I want to thank you for sending me the clippings with your last letter. We both have enjoyed the pictures of you and "Marty" very much and I'm glad to have them. You are getting to be quit an author and in that respect you remind me so much of my sister Lou. She always wanted to write books but never got it accomplished, so maybe you are to fulfill her most cherished desire, WHO KNOWS? You mention in your letter that you are doing some research on the old homes, churches, schools etc. I think that will be wonderful if you can rake up enough information on these older people who were so important in making Pocahontas County what it is today.

You ask me if I might remember something of interest concerning Edwin L. Beard and his family. Well, I'm not too good at remembering a lot of things that I should be able to write you. However, I'm enclosing an old clipping from the Culpeper paper of his death notice and I'm in hopes you might be able to glean a few things from it. Just destroy it when you are through with it. I have another clipping. He was the youngest son of Josiah Beard and was born at Locust Creek, fell heir to the home place after seeing both of his parents through - then he came to Hillsboro and started the mercantile business. I don't know if anyone owned the store before him. All of Josiah Beard's family were grand people. Edwin Beard's brother Charles gave the land for the Cemetery there in Hillsboro. Edwin L. Beard was an elder in the Presbyterian church in Hillsboro while he lived there. He was the same in the Culpeper church too. One little thing that stands out with me and I have always treasured in my heart was - that we never had breakfast without having chapel. He always read a passage of scripture and said a prayer. The breakfast could wait but God's word came first. He thought that was the right way to start the day and I think he was right. I don't know if anyone occupied the house there in Hillsboro where we lived or not before the Beard, but I do know the Beards owned it all along. It was part of Josiah Beard's estate. I think he owned the largest part of Hillsboro at one time. He gave all his sons a big slap of land when they

got married. Now, this is not much important information I'm giving you for your book but maybe I can think of something else as I go along and if I do - you will get it.

Bud is about the same as he has been for a long time. Hard for him to walk and he still shakes from the Parkinson in one arm, but he feels very good in other ways, so we feel very grateful that he is no worse than he is. He goes to his doctors at certain times and he gets a very good report each time. His eyes are doing very good, altho he has to have drops put in them four times a day. His arm (Right one) shakes too much for him to put the drops in, so that job falls to me. I don't mind it tho. Is a small thing to do if it keeps him from going blind, which the doctor says it will.

We are not having very nice weather today. For about four days we have had misty weather, just enough to make it dark and dreary. We need rain. Had a very nice Easter Sunday here. Bud just recently read the little book you sent us, title "Plucked the Horsefeathers". He said to tell you he thinks it is a wonderful book and very interesting. I read it as soon as it came and I think the same thing. This man writes in such a real natural way one can't help but liking it.

I had a card from Irene while she was in Florida at Easter time. It is nice that they could all get away for this nice little vacation. I have not heard from any of the other relatives since shortly after Christmas. I presume we all write ourselves out during the Christmas holidays and then clam up for awhile. Mildred don't have much time after she gets through with the school work she does and then try to keep house besides. I never hear from Estelle but it is just as well.

We are having some trouble here in Omaha with "home-made bombs" being planted around in Grocery Stores and other places of business. There has been eleven of them up to this time and while no one has been killed - they have caused a lot of damage. It must be "pranksters" doing this but it is a very dangerous thing to do. There is quite a large reward out for them, but even so, they have not been caught. I don't think small kids could make these bombs, so it must be older youngsters or adults. If they keep it up someone is bound to be hurt or killed. I just heard on TV a few minutes ago that the Service Stations had been ordered to keep their "rest rooms" locked for safety. That seems to be one of their favorite places to plant these bombs. Can you imagine anyone having such an evil mind? I hope they are caught very soon and punished.

Well, I believe I have told you all for this time. Not such a good letter but I want you to hear from us. I hope not to be so long in writing next time. Please remember me to your Mother when you see her. I hope she keeps well this summer and enjoys herself like she always does. Love to all the family from us.

Julia Duffy

THE BRUFFEYS

John Bruffey was born in the north of Ireland in 1752. He married Nellie MacDonald, of Scotland, an ancestral kinsman of Ramsay McDonald, prime minister of the British Empire.. John and Nellie MacDonald Bruffey moved to America prior to the Revolution. In this war he served as a soldier under General Anthony Wayne. He was killed in the year of 1807 by being thrown from a horse. The horse scared at a deer at the stone through on the lands of M.J. McNeel. He was buried in the McNeel graveyard. His grave is marked by a stone lettered by his son, John.

To the marriage of John and Nellie MacDonald Bruffey were born three sons, Mark, John and Patrick.

Mark married a Miss Lewis and lived in Monroe County. They had a son, Rev. George Bruffey; his sons were Fletcher and Samuel; the latter was the father of Mrs. George B. Minter of Warren, Ohio, who was a missionary in China for a number of years; returning home to care for her sister's children

John, Jr., married Elizabeth Hill and settled on Bruffeys Creek. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters - William, Robert, Richard. Elizabeth became the wife of Wesley Hill; Nancy, the wife of Henry Boggs; and Margaret the wife of Haggai Denison. Deputy Sheriff R.M. Bruffey and A.W. Hill were grandsons of Murray Bruffey.

Bradford married Mary Watts, of Greenbrier County. They had three sons and four daughters, Newton, late of Renick; Frank, deceased; Squire T.A. Bruffey, of Bruffeys Creek; Elizabeth Whiting; Serene Grimes; Bird Shisler; and Ida Sarver.

John Bruffey, III, married Margaret Hill and went west.

The daughters of John, 2nd, were Eliza Moore, of Edray; George P. Moore was her son. Harriet, wife of Wesley Cruikshanks, of Nicholas. Levina, wife of Clayborne Blair; went west, Mrs. Jennie Lynch of Neola, Mrs. Annie Dotson and Culbinson, of the west are her children. Julia became the wife of a McClure; the late Mathew was her only son. Margaret became the wife of Morgan Anderson. They had three children. Elizabeth became the wife of Samuel McCarty and moved to Vermont. C.J. McCarty was her son. Thomas Anderson became Mrs. Shannon Clutter; Eric Clutter is their son. Dickson Anderson married Sarah McCoy; Mrs. P.C. Curry is their daughter.

Nancy Bruffey became the wife of Levi Hooker, clockmaker and Martha Bruffey became the wife of James Ewing. Both families went to Nicholas County.

Patrick Bruffey was born 2 May 1785 and died 3 Feb. 1853. His wife was Annie Slaven, daughter of John Slaven, head of Greenbrier River. He was a skilled workman in wood, iron and stone. He was a miller, too, and owned the mill near Greenbank. His family consisted of six daughters and two sons. Polly Mathews was born 29 Jan. 1813 and died 1 Nov. 1849. She became the wife of John H. Ruckman 7 Feb 1833. Her children were caroline, wife of William J. Cackley, of Stamping Creek; Sidney, who married Almira Campbell; their son Charles taught school for the Indians in Oklahoma.

Nancy Catherine born 6 April 1814 died 1 Oct 1888; wife of Ben Ervine, and was the mother of eleven children. One son, James was a Confederate soldier and was killed in the presence of his mother.

James, born 28 Jan. 1816 married Margaret Ann Hartmen and went to Lewis County.

Elizabeth Slaven Bruffey, born 24 March 1818, became the wife of Addison Ervine and went west.

Priscilla Bruffey became the wife of Lorenson Pugh and went to Webster County.

Caroline Margaret Bruffey, born 18 Sept. 1822, died 14 Aug 1853; became the wife of James Watts Ruckman 14 Oct. 1852. Her child was William Wallace Ruckman, who lived on Stamping Creek where his children D. W. and Maggie Ruckman now reside.

Sarah Ann Bruffey, born 7 Nov. 1824, died 6 Nov. 1895, became the wife of James G. Hamilton, 9 Oct. 1851. A daughter, Hester became the wife of Robert Brown; County surveyor R. W. Brown was their son.

William Slaven Bruffey, born 2 Dec. 1826, married Mary J. Hamilton and went to Missouri. He died 14 March 1873.

The Bruffeys were of an inventive turn of mind. One of the Pocahontas family worked for many years on the unsolved problem of "perpetual motion." The inventor developed a machine so finely poised that a grain of wheat would start a large wheel turning, but it could not be controlled and the longer it ran the greater became the speed, until it would finally tear itself to pieces. Bruffey's last effort was to start the wheel and watch it fling itself into fragments as it dashed off into space.

There are no millionaires among the Bruffeys, but there might have been, for it was a Bruffey who invented the hillside plow, the instrument that has probably done more to draw wealth from the soil than any other one farm implement. An unscrupulous lawyer of Washington stole the patent and thus the Bruffeys lived quietly on, content to hew

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Bruffey Reunion

On August 25 the Bruffey family of West Virginia held a largely attended and worth while reunion at Webster Springs. The following comments on the occasion are from the Webster Springs Republican.

With the arrival of the chairman of the program committee in the afternoon an hour of reminiscence was introduced by Tom Bruffey, in the course of which a brief history of the family in America was given. From this historical account we gathered a few interesting facts and likewise gathered many more from private conversations with some of the Pocahontas visitors.

Miss Maggie Ruckman seems to be the recognized historian of this family. It was revealed that a certain John Bruffey of Scotch-Irish descent came from Ireland prior to the Revolution and settled in the neighborhood of Hillsboro, about fifteen miles from Marlinton on the Greenbrier River. He brought an attractive bride from among the Shamrocks of his native heath when he came to America, whose name was Nellie McDonald, and an ancestral kinsman of Ramsay McDonald, prime minister of the British Empire. The Bruffeys have studiously avoided public statement concerning the relationship with such royal personages, but in West Virginia ^{it is no discredit} to know that Tom Bruffey, who opened this reminiscent hour is a cousin of England's great prime minister.

We learned that Bruffeys were an inventive turn of mind. One of the Pocahontas family worked for many years on the unsolved problem of "perpetual motion". The inventor developed a machine so finely ~~made~~ poised that a grain of wheat would start a large wheel turning, but it could not be controlled and the longer it ran the greater became the speed until it would finally tear itself to pieces. Bruffey's last effort was to start the wheel and watch it fling itself into fragments as it dashed off into space.

There are no millionaires among the Bruffeys, but there might have been, for it was a Bruffey who invented the hillside plow, the instrument that has probably done more to draw wealth from the soil than any other one farm implement. An unscrupulous lawyer of Washington stole the patent and thus the Bruffeys lived quietly on, content to hew wood and draw water. They are pastoral people and agricultural people and have never aspired to positions of honor and trust in the affairs of the state.

If you would get a correct measure of such men as Tom Bruffey from old Poca, pull down your Bobby Burns and read again Cotter's Saturday Night. It will be like a fresh breeze in the twilight on a summer's night, and your heart will feel a warm glow as you touch the soil afresh on Scotland's sunny braes.

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Note: From the tombstone in the McNeel graveyard, Hillsboro, West Virginia:

JOHN BRUFFEY

Native of Ireland and Revolutionist under General Wayne, U.S.A.

Died in 1807 - aged 55 which would make his birth date 1752. This tombstone was made by his son John Bruffey and inscribed as that was his business. His wife was Nellie McDonald, English, who came before the Revolution. Children: Patrick was as far as I can find out a carpenter and contractor, Mark, was a preacher and went to Monroe Co., W.Va. John lived in Pocahontas County, buried in the Hill Cemetery, Lobelia, West Virginia.

Editor's Corner

The Bruffey Family



BORN-POCAHONTASIAN, now living in Virginia, Rae Dowdy has submitted material on Bruffey family history for your present reading and for the editor's possible gleaming for the encyclopedia. The material comes as clippings from the pen and hand-set type of the late and great Cal Price and time of printing is 1933.

THE BRUFFEYS

The Bruffeys held their family reunion on Bruffeys Creek on August 26, 1933. A goodly number of the relationship was present and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all.

John Bruffey was born in the north of Ireland in 1752. He married Nellie MacDonald, of Scotland, and they moved to America prior to the Revolution. In this war he served as a soldier under General Anthony Wayne. He was killed in the year 1807 by being thrown from a horse. The horse scared at a deer at the stone trough on the lands of M. J. McNeel. He was buried in the McNeel graveyard. His grave is marked by a stone lettered by his son John.

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John Jr. married Elizabeth Hill and settled on Bruffeys Creek. They were the parents of three sons and seven daughters — Murry, Bradford and John.

Murry married Elizabeth Craig of Nicholas county. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters. William, Robert, Richard. Elizabeth became the wife of Wesley Hill; Nancy, wife of Henry Boggs, and Margaret, wife of Haggi Denison. Deputy Sheriff R. M. Bruffey, and A. W. Hill are grandsons of Murry Bruffey.

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William Slaven Bruffey, born December 2, 1826, married Mary J. Hamilton, went to Missouri. He died March 14, 1873. M. R.

"OUT OF THE STORM"

The Galford Lumber Co. Documentary Project

"A while back, a good friend heard about a real West Virginia adventure. An odyssey really.

"In 1938, during the Great Depression, a monster hurricane roared up the east coast killing over 600 people and causing untold property damage between New York and Massachusetts. But this wasn't your garden-variety killer hurricane, the sort that just turns off into the North Atlantic after chewing up the shoreline.

"Oh, no! This killer hurricane decided it wanted to see Canada. So it turned left when it got to Boston, instead of right . . . and knocked down over 3 billion board feet of standing timber . . . mostly in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

"And that's where our story begins . . . because the Federal Government knew it had to salvage that timber . . . no one else was even close to big enough to organize the operation . . . and it commissioned over 200 independent timber companies to come to New England and get the job done. Not all of them succeeded. Some went broke trying to make a profit under the strict federal guidelines.

"But our story is about one of the successes. Our story is about a man named Glen Galford, and the story of the men and women from Pocahontas County, West Virginia, that he led on an eighteen-month odyssey to New England during the last days of the Great American Depression.

"And it's also the story of what they did when they got there, and, more importantly, whom they found when they got there . . . because in that story was a big beautiful picture of who we are in these mountains . . . what we can do and what we can be."

"**Out of the Storm**" is a 56-minute documentary film which tells the story of the Galford Lumber Company, of Green Bank, and its participation in the federal government timber salvage effort following the New England Hurricane of 1938.

Sponsored by the Pocahontas County Historical Society, the film is being produced by B. J. Sharp-Gudmundsson and co-produced by Doug Chadwick, and is in the final stage of editing, which is being done at Red Oaks Productions in Fairlea. Project collaborators are Alan Freeman, assistant writer and producer; Gary Aide, video editor; and Caroline Sharp, research assistant. Contributing scholars include Roy Clarkson, Professor Emeritus at WVU; John Cuthbert, WVU Head of Special Collections; and William McNeel, editor of *The Pocahontas Times*. In addition to public presentations throughout the coming year, future plans include distribution through public television, libraries, video sales, as well as development of a curriculum to be presented to public schools.

Excerpts from "**Out of the Storm**" will be presented at the Hillsboro Heritage Festival on June 23 as part of a program on the importance of collecting oral history. A full-length version of the film will be shown at the McClintic Library in Marlinton at 8 p.m. on Friday night, July 14, during Pioneer Days, and the New England presentation is scheduled for the last weekend in September.

The collaborators on this project express their sincere gratitude to all of those who have supported our endeavor in any way. We hope that you will continue to follow its progress and share in the excitement as more people experience this wonderful story of strength and fortitude. See you at the show!

This project is being sponsored by the Pocahontas County Historical Society with financial assistance from the West Virginia Humanities Council, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

For more information, visit us at galfordlumber.com or call 304-64455-4998.

Cathy Gibson Speller, now of Hilton Head, South Carolina, is a Director and works with The Heritage Library Foundation, Inc., in Hilton Head Island. In the Society's Newsletter of last fall Cathy made a report of her trip to places in Virginia and West Virginia following the history of her family, searching out graves, etc.

Early Pocahontas County Teachers

George Hannah, of Bradenton, Florida, donated a book to the Historical Society that records the teaching certificates issued to Pocahontas County residents following the Civil War to 1877. Among the county school superintendents during this period was Mr. Hannah's grandfather, Samuel B. Hannah. He was superintendent in 1877 to 1879. At this time the position of county school superintendent was an elected one for a two year term. The people listed in the book as receiving teaching certificates follow, with spellings a guess in some cases:

1866

John E. Adkison, Lindsey H. Sharp, George P. Wanless, Annie E. Loury

1867

Luther R. Blair, Arthela A. Buzard, Susan A. Moore, M. J. Moore, Montgomery G. Mathews, Nora Moore, Miriam Waugh, James Morrison, Maggie Moore, John J. Edmiston, L. D. Humphreys, W. P. Hutchesin, Amanda G. Butcher, George Baxter, C. J. Stulting, Joseph A. Buzzard, Charles B. Conrad, George P. Wanless, Adam Clark, John M. Anderson, Mary E. Buckley, Henrietta Stulting

1868

Mary A. Moore, Sam Buzard, Arthela A. Buzard, L. D. Humphrey, A. G. Butcher, Hannorah Moore, John S. Moore, Daniel Kellison, Moses May, Uriah Bird, Luther Shrader, S. H. Clark, John M. Anderson, F. B. Hackett, James H. Morrison, Charles B. Conrad, Squire L. Brown, Henry F. Grimes

1869

John H. Beverage, Adam Clark, Peter L. Curry, William M. Wanless, Allen Taylor, H. A. J. Francis, W. R. Maupin, Mary Gillilan, Maggie Moore, Maria E. Servis, Samuel Buzard, John W. Taylor, F. M. Meredith, Hester E. Kee, Anna C. Clark, A. C. Hanford, Amelia E. Warwick, Charles O. Arbogast, M. G. Matthews, K. B. Wooddell, Uriah Bird, James F. Walkup, Daniel Kellison, Effie Lee Pennele, John E. Duffield, James Morrison, Squire L. Brown, John S. Moore, George Baxter

1870

Cora A. Grimes

1871, 1872, 1873

No references for these years

1874

Hanova More, Maggie More, W. R. Maupin, A. Hartman, C. Stulting, Lucy G. Cabell, George Fitzwater, Laura V. Whitmore, Nettie Stulting, Newton S. Duffield, Walter P. Camble, Calvin Stulting, R. C. Shrader, John S. More, W. N. More, George W. Palse, William H. Hull, Brown M. Yeager, Uriah Bird, George Gay, L. Sue Beard, Daniel A. Peck, John G. Flory, Anna C. Clark, Thomas S. Gillispie, Montgomery G. Mathews, Enock H. More, William H. Overholt, Carrie Stulting, Lizzie Vawter, E. G. Alderman, C. O. Huff, G. W. Palser, Horace Lockridge, John W. Warwick, George Baxter, -- Poage, C. R. More, M. A. Dunlap, Hamilton Gay

1875

Charles L. McNeill, Squire Brown, James C. McClure, C. J. Stulting, Henerietta Stulting, Carrie Stulting, J. K. Wooddell, M. G. Mathews, G. S. Weiford, C. L. Stulting, Effie M. Smith, Daniel Kellison, John S. Moore, G. W. McCollam, Mary S. Loury, H. E. Poage, Laura V. Whitmore, Maggie C. Ervine, H. P. Cosby, B. M. Yeager, Uriah Bird, Amos S. Gillespie, Ann Clark, Cora A. Grimes, Rev. M. D. Dunlap, S. L. Brown, Hilda E. Sutton, Charles O. Arbogast, Lucy L. Clark, Flora M. Brown, W. N. Moore, Benjamin L. Stuart, C. O. Huff, Nora Moore, Maggie Moore, Rella Clark, Sol Beard

1876

John C. McLaughlin, George M. Kee, Luther J. Beard, Elijah N. Grant, Mary W. Warwick, H. P. Cosby, Emma N. Warwick, E. H. Moore, G. W. McCollum, George M. Kee, George Baxter, George K. Gay, J. Wooddell, Lee A. H. Sullender, Uriah Bird, Hilda E. Sutton, George A. Burner, James C. McClure, Amos S. Gillispie, Grattan S. Weiford, W. P. Campbell, George W. Palser, C. J. Stulting, B. F. White, W. A. McCorkle, M. G. Mathews, J. C. McGlaughlin, J. B. McNeill, J. G. Flory, G. W. Palser, Carrie Stulting, Mary S. Loury, Cora A. Grimes, Maggie C. Ervin, N. B. Armentrout, H. E. Poague, G. C. Grant, Laura L. Lockridge, Horace M. Lockridge, B. F. White, James M. Hamilton, Josiah C. Loury, Jr., Minnie C. Loury, Kate R. Curry, Mollie S. Swope, Lucie L. Clark, Annie C. Sheets, Charles O. Arbogast, Horace M. Lockridge, B. F. Swinzell. J. G. Flory - certificate revoked

1877

M. G. Mathews, H. M. Lockridge, James W. Warwick, Maria Wilson, George A. Burner, Cora Grimes, L. J. Wanless, Laura Lockridge, W. P. Campbell, L. W. Davidson, J. N. Sharp, C. S. Wamsley, R. D. Rimel, P. V. Slaven, A. S. Gallispie, Cora Grimes, Maggie Ervin, Martha L. Gallispie, Annie Sheets, Aaron Rider, Lucy H. Clarke, Elijah H. Grant, Rev. M. D. Dunlap, M. W. Warwick, Charles O. Arbogast, G. K. Wooddell, A. S. Bruffey, G. W. Snedegar, F. Campbell, L. W. Talbutt, J. K. Wooddell, Alex Armstrong, Ella Beard, H. M. Sutton, Amos Gallispie, Lucy Clarke, Allie Arbogast, Henry Hull, Robert Sutton

The book also contains information on the enumeration of young people, "scholars," in the county that could be attending school. Actual school enrollments were less than these figures.

District	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
Union, 1, Green Bank	430	347	329	368	395	395
Grant, 2, Edray	256	308	370	379	396	430
Lincoln, 3, Huntersville	300	290	283	273	340	339
Meade, 4, Little Levels	324	436	449	464	490	505

History of Edray Community

Handwritten History found in some old papers, written by S. B. Moore

Edray Community is bounded on the west by Stony Creek range of mountains, on the north by Elk Mountain, to the top of Slippery Hill on the Clover Creek road, then to the Bridge Place on the Greenbrier River where Paul Sharp now lives, on the south by the top of river ridges including the Fairview and Brush Settlements, to the top Drinnon Ridge where the state road crosses, and to Elmer Sharp's at the foot of Stony Creek Mountain. This community is about five miles wide where the state road crosses and ten miles long from east to west.

First Settlers

The Drinnons were the first settlers at Edray Community. Thomas Drinnon settled near the Edray Graveyard. There some difference of opinion as to the exact spot where the Drinnon cabin stood, but I feel sure it was on the bank just close to the Graveyard. A spring under the bank has always since my earliest recollection been called the Drinnon Spring. Other proof is an old apple orchard, trees of large size, mostly winter apples near the spot where the cabin stood. My father, Isaac Moore, went to this orchard in the fall with the wagon for winter apples when he was a small boy. Though large enough to pick apples from the ground. My uncle, Robert Moore, and his boys always called this field the "Old Orchard Field" and it goes by that name yet.

The Drinnons all left this county many years ago. I remember seeing James Drinnon, a member of this distinguished family. I think the Drinnons went to the northwestern part of this state.

Robert Moore, my grandfather, was a son of Moses Moore who was captured by the Indians (See W. T. Price's History of Pocahontas for a full account of this capture.)

Robert Moore, Sr., once lived at the Bridger Place, reared his family there. My father, Isaac Moore, was born and raised there. One brother, Andrew, fell from a tree and was killed while other members of the family were stirring off a kettle of sugar. About 1820 Robert Moore, Sr., moved to Edray and settled on the Drinnon holdings. He and his boys opened up a fine farm and erected a fine two story brick dwelling house—the only brick building in the community. I believe the lumber that went into the house was all sawed with the whip saw, as at that time there was no water power saw mill. The broad ax was extensively used in getting out all heavy lumber for buildings. Robert Moore and his wife lived and died in the brick mansion. Buried in the Edray Graveyard. He was born 1768, died 1858, age 90 yrs. His wife, born 1771, died 1855, age 84 years. These graves were the first in Edray Graveyard. Robert Moore's real estate was divided with his boys and one daughter. The names of the sons were Isaac, James, William, and Robert, Jr. Robert received the old homestead, lived there many years, sold to J. W. Sharp about 1867 for seven thousand dollars. That included the upper part of the place now owned by Isaac Sharp's heirs. I want to say just here, there was an old house stood about halfway between the old brick house and the gate at the road. I think the old settler built and occupied this house while the brick house was being erected. When I was a small boy elections were held in the old house. There was no ticket or ballot used. The Commissioner or Conductor of Election asked the voter: "Who do you vote for?"

My father, Isaac Moore, settled in the woods where I now live. Father's house was a hewed log house, about 16x20 ft., shaved shingle roof, chinked and daubed walls, one door and one window in the first story and same in second story. The porch was on the side and stairs went up from porch. In 1911 I built a new frame house on the spot where the old house stood. R. S. Jordan and Jeff Killingsworth were the contractors.

The soil of Edray Community is productive. The upland is largely limestone naturally sod with bluegrass when shale is taken off. The flat land below the mountains is sandstone, not as rich as the limestone and not as good for grazing but better for farming when improved. Produces well and less liable to waste from heavy rains.

As to timber in this Community. It has been covered with all kinds of hardwood, basswood, some spruce high on the mountains, hemlock along streams. Some of the most valuable timber is black walnut, ash, cherry, red oak, white oak, a great deal of which has been cut and shipped. Other hard woods are chestnut oak, some black oak, pin oak and sugar. There is some yellow pine on the flats.

Edray Community can boast of the best water in the state. Both limestone and free stone. There are many bowled springs around the foot of the mountains, always flowing, never dry. Namely at Elmer Sharp's, E. R. Sharp's, also a sulphur spring at E. R. Sharp's, bowled spring at the Cochran Place, at A. C. Barlow's head of Big Spring, now owned by Bank of Marlinton and sufficient to run a grist mill with twenty foot overshot water wheel.

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Drinnon Spring at Mrs. J. W. Price's at Edray. John D. Gay owns head of Indian Draft. Other fine springs not named. There are many drilled wells in the flats, all good water.

Some of the first schools were taught in the old farm homes. One among the first, if not the first, was in an old house near Mrs. Geo. Baxter's home. The house was a round log structure, clapboard roof, held in place with press poles. The fireplace took up most of one end of the house. It was made of rough stone. Chimney made of slats and mud. Now for light, paper was pasted over cracks and greased to give light. Other cracks in the building were chinked and daubed. Seats were made of split logs or poles, holes bored and pins put in for legs. The term of school was about three months. The salary was one dollar per scholar a month. Writing was done with quill pens. The teacher boarded with scholars. My father, Isaac Moore, taught at this school when a young man. The first schools were called Open Schools—everyone spelled and read aloud. The first school I attended was Indian Draft, now called Mt. Pleasant. The building was constructed of round logs, chinked and daubed, covered with boards, a rough stone chimney and large fireplace. Seats were of split logs or poles set on wooden pins. Figuring all done on slates. No lead pencils or tablets used in those days. The writing was done with quill pens. The desk to write on was a plank against the wall. One or two small windows, and for additional light greased paper pasted over cracks.

The first church in Edray Community was built on Stony Creek and call Hamlin Chapel. It is a hewed log building cracks chinked and daubed, shaved shingle roof, side galleries, seats - long benches with slat backs. Door in one end of building, elevated pulpit in other end. Two small, twelve light windows on sides. Some years ago the side galleries were taken out and building ceiled, benches were taken out and chairs put in. This church is still in use and was built near 1835 as the records show it was deeded July 4, 1835.

Edray Church was built in 1883. E. D. King was contractor and builder. Contract price above foundation \$700.00 for his work. Laken & Peters furnished about twenty thousand feet of lumber from their mill at Clover Lick, delivered at the Gay Siding, now the Fair Ground, for ten dollars per thousand—white pole lumber. All heavy lumber was sawed at Edray by D. L. Farber & Bros. Everything summed up, all told the Edray Church cost \$2032.25.

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There are now six churches in Edray Community, nine frame school buildings, about one hundred and ten families, averaging five members to the family, estimated at five hundred and fifty.

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Geo. P. Moore built the store building that A. R. Gay now occupies.

At one time there was a successful tan yard in Edray run by A. J. Smith and brothers.

Robert Moore, Sr., built a mill at the head of Big Spring. This house was a hewed log building, two or more stories high, equipped with a twenty foot overshot water wheel, and watertank from head of spring. This water never freezes up in winter nor goes dry in summer. Inside equipment of mill consisted of two sets of runners, both country made, one for grinding wheat and the other for grinding corn and chops.

The first sawmill of the Community was built near the grist mill by Isaac Moore and got water from the same source as grist mill. These mills were used for many years and was one of the important business centers of the community.

Viewing the past and present, we see that old things have passed away and all things have become new.

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. MOORE

part of the field belongs to A. R. Gay and the other part belongs to Wm. M. Sharp's heirs, all of which once belonged to Thomas Drinnon, first settler in this community. He owned a large boundary of land, several thousand acres, that extended from Indian Draft to Stony Creek. Drinnon's Ridge took its name from the old settler, an everlasting monument.

Drinnon's home was broken up by the Indians. His wife was captured and taken away. She was murdered somewhere in Elk Mountain.

Charles Drinnon, a brother of Thomas Drinnon, settled near Onoto. He cleared a field which bears the name "Charley Field" which is now owned by Anderson Barlow.

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Following is a short history report from part of a Civil War story in the Pocahontas Times of February 9, 1928:

Our busy years were 1861 when the confederates won on points, and in 1863 when the federals won with a knock out on Droop Mountain.

The intervening year was one of great peril and privation in Pocahontas County but the battles were not important enough to get much notice from historians owing to the great activities in other fields.

But it seems about as good a place as any to drag that campaign in here and set it up among the annals of the war centering around Huntersville, the county seat of Pocahontas county.

The year 1862 drew towards frost time with the federals in command of Randolph county with armies at Huttonsville and at Beverly and from there to the North Pole. The confederates went into winter quarters in control of Pocahontas county, with most of the Green Bank company of the 31st Virginia, in the upper end of the county, and with Captain W. L. McNeel's company, of the 19th Cavalry, with headquarters at Mill Point. This company was largely recruited from the Levels and Edray districts, and they were at home for the winter. They subsisted largely by reason of being at home, but they kept military rules, all through the winter.

The union troops in Randolph lived luxuriously with the best of food, horses, clothes and equipment. They were veteran soldiers. They knew about camp life and the battlefield. It was the last great war of the horses. "If you want to have a good time, jine the cavalry" was a favorite war song. The soldiers made much of their horses. That winter their fine mounts were trained to jump fences and timber and make long galloping races. There was not much to do except keep an eye on the two roads into Pocahontas county, and once in a while a regiment would be sent on a circuit around by Huntersville to put the fear of God in the hearts of the confederates.

That was the year that every southern man in the county kept watch on the roads that led to Huttonsville, and whenever by day or night the head of a blue column came in sight it was up to him to mount and ride like a Paul Revere ahead of the invading army spreading the news that the Yankees were coming. Then there was a hurrying to and fro. The men would drive the cattle and other livestock to hiding places in the woods and absent themselves from their families, sleeping in the forests.

The winter campaign lasted from November to April and it was an unusually hard winter. It was the winter of the big snow until that record was beaten in the winter of 1890-91. The last of April, 1863, still saw twenty inches of snow lying on Cheat Mountain.

The local warfare of that winter consisted in reprisal affairs starting from the expedition led by Gen. R. H. Milroy in November, 1862, to the expedition of Gen. J. D. Imboden in April which drove the federal armies out of Huttonsville and Beverly and caused them to fall back to Philippi and Buckhannon.

Milroy reported from Huttonsville under date of November 14, 1862, that he had just returned from a round in which he had swept around by Huntersville, Mountain Grove, Monterey, McDowell and Franklin and had captured 45 prisoners, including three captains and one lieutenant together with 25 horses and 75 cattle.

Some Droop Mountain Narratives by Anna Shue Adkins, Chesterfield, Virginia

These stories are part of several pages of accounts that have been on file for several years:

Trains

As a kid, walking through dense woods from school, I heard the train blow for Beard and Locust. I'd never seen a train at that time but I could hear it running on the track (echo maybe) and it said, "Git-chee, git-chee, git-chee," and I, alone on top of Droop, ran, afraid it would get-me.

Panther

The train running on track was a more scaring sound than the panther we were used to hearing screaming or the sound (we took it to be) beating its tail on the ground. Dense laurel and hardwood forest grew beside the garden palings by our house in the woods. On warm summer evenings we heard a rhythmic sound from just beyond the palings. It sounded as if you had a slender, long withe and were slowly raising it in your hand, letting it fall to the ground, time after time. Mama put us kids up on the porch when the panther was heard and told us it would get us if we were in the yard.

Soon, however, Mr. McClintock got timber off the hillside just east of the brow of Dad's place. With Jesse Scott clearing it for corn and Mr. Hankins share-cropping the adjoining mountainside, the panther quit coming our way, but we heard it scream—like a woman in distress—way around the range toward Bear Town.

Boyhood Story

When big enough to go with Dad ramp digging or ginsenging, we dropped just over the hill less than a quarter mile east of U. S. 219 behind the present residence of Clyde Kershner and wound around the old log train grade with ramps growing below and above the grade. Dad told me that this was his first job working for pay. Mr. Sweetwood had the logging operation in 1910. Dad was born in March 1894. The job was a ten minute walk from his parents' home. He told how the kids working for Sweetwood spent their lunch hour. They pushed the empty log car to the upper end of the track, climbed on and held on as it by gravity flew down around those curves, stopping only when it came to a flat. Then they pushed it back to load logs on. The grade, as I walked it years later, was crooked, steep and dangerous.

I've also heard that trains went up the Jacox side of Droop.

Verner Cutlip also worked with the Sweetwood crew on this timber project.

Cemeteries

There are three cemeteries on top of Droop Mountain. The oldest is, I believe, the Cutlip Graveyard, first known as the Dorsey (Dossy) graveyard. Porter Dorsey (sp.?) owned the land from the Old Mill Road, that went to Locust Creek, on down the mountain, and had a home on the mountain side. When living, the story goes, he was terribly mean to his wife. He died and she said, "I'll bury the old devil up on top of the hill under the maple tree." When she died she was buried there. My great-great-grandfather, Jacob Shue (1781-1857) was buried there under the maple tree, too. Many others have been interred there in years since, especially Cutlips. Moffett Cutlip owned the land fifty years ago, then his son, Remus Cutlip, owned it, his son, Paul Cutlip (1914-1968), and his son, Paul David Cutlip, sold it to some man from Charleston or someplace. Four graves here are fenced, those of John and Mary Pritt and my nephews, Wesley and Warren Shue. The rest needs much work.

The next cemetery on Droop is the George Whiting Graveyard, a little east of the Jacox Road and U. S. 219 junction. Hymon McMillion owns a farm adjoining it. Joe Smith now lives there. My great-grandparents Shue and Scott, my grandparents Shue, aunts Shue, cousins and an uncle and my dad are buried in the Whiting

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The third cemetery on Droop is the McCarty Graveyard. When I was a kid Beccy McCarty was a widow lady and my dad, before he got land cleared to farm where he had bought in dense woods, sharecropped land for widow ladies. If you stand where the lookout tower is now and look northwest, it will be in the direction of the McCarty Graveyard, but you can't see it. When it was all big fields, the tombstones were plain to be seen from the spot where the tower now stands. We used to run down the hill and up the other to the tombstones as a relay game when John Hamrick was teacher at Sunrise School and had a picnic at the park. C.C.C. boys planted the fields in pines, which are forests now. To go to this graveyard now, from the caretaker's house, go toward the tower but turn left at the first road and wind up to it. Woodrow Kershner told my husband that the park had given him this graveyard. Woodrow is a good old boy; ask him about this graveyard; he has lived near it all his life.

June 1, 1987

Dear Member:

Another year has rolled around and it is time for a report and time to renew your membership in the Pocahontas County Historical Society. Your card is enclosed; please fill in the information slip and return with your dues. Invite a friend or another member of your family to join. Come to the meetings; visit the Museum on your vacation.

Last July the same officers were elected for another year. During the year we have had a picnic at the Gordon Dilley farm, a Christmas Open House at the Museum, a program by Mike Smith, superintendent of Droop Mountain Battlefield State Park, an Easter showing of old timey hats and clothes, and a tour of the Huntersville Jail and the McNeel Mill. The big project was the publication of *Pocahontas Floods through 1985*, edited by Craig Smith with collaboration of the Society. The sales have been good and the costs of the book were soon met. The book contains stories of previous floods and many Historical Society pictures.

The Museum will open Saturday, June 13; hours are 11 to 5 each day except Sunday, when they are 1 to 5. Remember your membership entitles you to free entrance to the Museum any time.

The annual stockholders' meeting will be held on the third Monday in July, July 20, 1987, at 7:30 p. m. Please be present or fill in the proxy blank and mail to above address.

Huntersville Jail

The old Huntersville Jail was built about 1870, replacing the wooden jail established when the County was created in 1821. It has been owned by several different families. The Jail was given to the Historical Society by the Nelson family. This year we plan to have a new roof put on and hopefully put the rail fence up around the grounds.

There was only one man who ever escaped from the Huntersville Jail. His granddaughter came back and told Mrs. Nelson the story. He was in jail for stealing a loaf of bread. He went from Huntersville to Huntington, and from there to Missouri, where he made his home.

He wrote on the jail wall (he never expected to get free): "There's a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign, There is a heaven for black and white, But hell is this old jail. June 22, 1894."

—Mary Lou Dilley, President

McNeel Mill at Mill Point

Work is progressing slowly at the McNeel Mill. Roy Bowden is almost through with his work of replacing sills, raising and leveling the floor, etc. The old piers that held the wheel are gone and new piers are being built according to the original blueprint, which Lanty McNeel had in his possession. The metal sheeting and the metal buckets are ready to be put on the wheel once the form is back on the pier. Paul Marshall, an architect who moved the Blakers Mill to Jackson's Mill recently, has been to see the Mill and will soon outline his ideas for future work and development, cost, divide it into phases, etc.

Marlinton Railroad Depot

The Marlinton Railroad Depot is again in the process of being restored—this time from the flood devastation of November 1985. Many people from outside the County and state gave so willingly of their time and efforts in clean-up of this community and area asset.

Through the efforts of the Pocahontas County Historic Landmark Commission and Depot board members a Historic Preservation State Development grant was obtained for flood restoration and completion of the four-room depot building restoration project. This grant funding requires a 25% local funds and in-kind labor and materials.

This property, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is an example of the growing public interest generated by the restoration of properties from an era of past history. In the 1985 season, from June 15th to the November flood, the all-volunteer Chessie Crafts Guild and additional supportive citizens hosted registered visitors from 37 states and 8 foreign countries at its information center, historical railroad memorabilia room, and quality crafts shop. The complimentary remarks of appreciation were astounding.

—Ruth Morgan

The Old Opera House

The Old Opera House in Marlinton is an historic landmark in Pocahontas County. In a well-attended meeting of interested citizens jointly sponsored by the Society and the Pocahontas County Historic Landmark Commission in March, it was determined to seek grant funding (Phase I) for preservation/rehabilitation for adaptive use of this structure which could possibly be the oldest reinforced concrete building in West Virginia. An historic architect had previously inspected the building for the State Department of Culture and History.

First, the fulfilling of tremendous needs of citizens, youth and adult, for an indoor easily accessible facility for cultural and recreational purposes; and, secondly, as an added unique attraction to the county's growing tourist industry could be the two-fold benefits resulting from such an historic preservation project.

The interest shown by letters of support for the grant funding request from various civic organizations and the affirmative reaction by groups and individuals would indicate a strong, vibrant, and cooperative feeling of both young people and adults for the preservation and adaptive use of the Old Opera House.

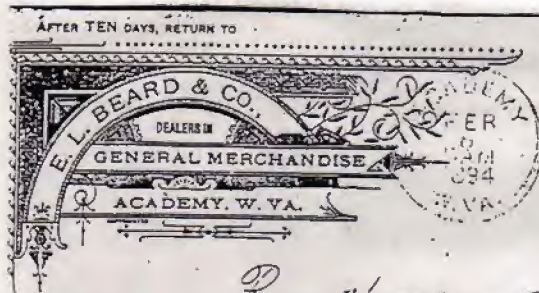
—Ruth Morgan

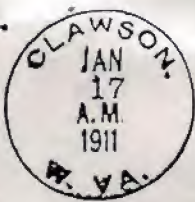
Memberships:

Figure 1.

Post Offices in Pocahontas County

Post Office	Dates of Operation	Mail to	Post Office	Dates of Operation	Mail to
Academy	02/16/1852 - 07/30/1914	C to Hillsboro	Isabella	02/21/1852 - 03/29/1852	
Alderny	04/04/1903 - 10/14/1903	Marlinton	Jacox	07/24/1886 - 07/31/1941	Lobelia
Arbovale	06/20/1899		Kennison	06/16/1919 - 06/15/1922	Seebert
Armentrout	03/14/1902 - 09/15/1903	Travellers Repose	Lambert	04/07/1910 - 05/15/1911	Durbin
Augment	01/06/1910 - 04/15/1918	Marlinton	Linwood	08/11/1894 - 11/30/1934	Slatyfork
Aylmer	01/26/1887 - 12/31/1889	Huntersville	Little Level	09/05/1836 - 03/24/1856	C to Mount Murphy
Bartow	02/07/1906		Lobelia	07/28/1886 - 04/30/1954	Hillsboro
Beard	07/13/1901 - 05/25/1973	Hillsboro	Locust	09/03/1885 - 03/31/1927	Beard
Beard's ?	1829?		Louise	07/21/1900 - 09/30/1902	Dunmore
Big Springs	06/19/1849 - 12/11/1851		Mace	01/16/1906 - 02/02/1973	Mingo
	RE: 10/16/1852 - 08/17/1854		Madeline	03/06/1908 - 10/31/1911	Durbin
	RE: 05/21/1857 - 06/22/1866		Marlin(s)		
Blue Beard	07/21/1836 - 09/05/1836	C to Little Level	Bottom	06/19/1849 - 02/01/1869	
Boyer	04/18/1901 - 03/24/1967	Arbovale		RE: 03/17/1875 - 10/31/1881	
Brady	08/08/1900 - 11/30/1913	Mingo		RE: 11/29/1881 - 12/13/1886	C to Marlinton
Braucher	03/26/1906 - 11/30/1910	Burner	Marlinton	12/13/1886	
Buckeye	01/30/1882		Mathewsville	08/16/1828 - 03/22/1851	C to Dunmore
Buckeye Cove	09/04/1866 - 07/15/1872		May	10/17/1904 - 03/15/1915	Burner
	RE: 02/05/1873 - 07/07/1879		Mill Point	05/05/1835 - 07/09/1988	Hillsboro
Burner	02/13/1904 - 12/15/1916	Mount Lick	Minnehaha	10/26/1912 - 12/24/1912	C to Minnehaha Springs
Burr	04/12/1915 - 09/29/1934	Huntersville			
Cackley's	02/07/1822 - 07/21/1836	C to Blue Beard	Minnehaha Springs	12/24/1912 - 01/10/1987	Marlinton
Cass	02/25/1901		Mosing	09/03/1875 - 03/16/1880	
Clawson	08/19/1901 - 01/31/1913	Augment	Mount Lick	04/07/1914 - 06/30/1919	Durbin
Clover Lick	07/14/1875 - 05/31/1971	Stony Bottom	Mount Murphy	03/24/1856 - 04/03/1884	Academy
Collins	01/24/1902 - 03/18/1903	C to Hosterman		RE: 04/28/1884 - 03/12/1886	Academy
Deer Creek	07/18/1912 - 08/15/1921	Cass	Naps Creek	06/08/1827 - 07/21/1828	
Denmar	02/03/1911 - 12/31/1951	Beard	Nida	10/26/1916 - 09/30/1920	Hosterman
Denning	01/26/1887 - 03/15/1888	Aylmer			
Dilley's Mill	10/26/1887 - 06/15/1915	Dunmore	Nottingham	04/13/1918 - 05/15/1930	Durbin
Driftwood	05/06/1886 - 05/15/1902	Clover Lick	Oldfield Fork		
Driscoll	07/21/1890 - 10/15/1906	Huntersville	of Elk	06/19/1849 - 02/24/1860	C to Elk
Droop	06/16/1910 - 02/28/1934	Hillsboro	Onoto	06/19/1900 - 12/31/1934	Marlinton
	RE: 08/13/1942 - 01/10/1987		Raywood	02/17/1915 - 08/18/1934	Dunmore
	(was in Greenbrier Co. from 1919 to 1934)		Rimel	09/05/1903 - 11/15/1924	Minnehaha Springs
Dunlevie	08/24/1905 - 07/11/1911	C to Thornwood	Seebert	05/27/1901 - 02/28/1987	Hillsboro
Dunmore	03/22/1851 - 06/28/1866		Sidlington	04/28/1904 - 05/14/1906	Cass
	RE: 07/10/1866		Slatyfork	05/15/1901	
Durbin	03/07/1898		Spice	02/21/1912 - 01/08/1943	Beard
Edray	11/12/1849 - 08/15/1937	Marlinton	Split Rock	06/25/1875 - 08/21/1883	Mingo Flat
Elk	02/24/1860 - 08/13/1877			RE: 11/15/1883 - 08/11/1894	C to Linwood
	RE: 04/07/1879 - 10/10/1879		Spruce	08/25/1902 - 08/31/1925	Cass
Frank	01/16/1926 - 03/17/1984	Bartow	Stony Bottom	12/28/1901 - 11/09/1987	Cass
Frost	08/13/1853 - 07/09/1866		Sunset	08/13/1853 - 10/04/1866	
	RE: 10/30/1867 - 04/07/1900	Sunset		RE: 12/06/1872 - 06/15/1915	Huntersville
	RE: 08/10/1900 - 09/22/1967	Huntersville	Thornwood	07/11/1911 - 04/30/1944	Bartow
Gertrude	10/24/1904 - 09/30/1907	May	Thorny Creek	05/22/1854 - 10/04/1866	
Gillespie	11/03/1886 - 04/15/1901	Durbin	Top of		
Green Bank	08/16/1828		Alleghany	07/27/1875 - 04/19/1877	
Harter	09/05/1903 - 06/15/1916	Augment		RE: 05/02/1877 - 09/15/1904	Travellers Repose
Hillsboro	07/30/1914		Traveller's		
Hosterman	03/18/1903 - 10/30/1943	Durbin	Repose	08/13/1813 - 02/07/1906	C to Bartow
Huntersville	09/06/1822 - 06/24/1870			(established in Greenbrier Co.)	
	RE: 07/15/1870 - 04/10/1965	C to RB of Marlinton	Violet	05/04/1905 - 05/15/1909	Watoga
			Wanless	03/16/1894 - 06/30/1914	Cass
			Watoga	07/14/1906 - 08/15/1918	Seebert
				RE: 04/17/1924 - 07/15/1952	Buckeye
			Warwick	02/16/1906 - 03/15/1923	Marlinton
			Wildell	03/01/1904 - 08/31/1916	Gladly
			Winterburn	07/31/1905 - 01/31/1918	Thornwood
			Woodrow	08/28/1913 - 12/31/1937	Marlinton
			Yelk	08/04/1894 - 09/30/1903	Slatyfork
				RE: 07/24/1909 - 06/15/1917	Edray
			Huntersville		
			Rur. Br.	04/10/1965 - 03/02/1973	
			Slatyfork (Snowshoe CPO)		





Pocahontas County Post Offices

By Franz L. Pogge

Weather in Pocahontas County is relatively mild in most winters, even though much snow falls in higher elevations. That some winter storms can be quite severe on Cheat Mountain is attested to by the Trotter Brothers in 1855 who were trying to get mail to Huttonsville and the Tygart Valley from Staunton. Responding to complaints and giving an explanation to the Postmaster General, they said the following:

"If you knock the gable end out of Hell and back it up against Cheat Mountain and rain fire and brimstone on it for forty days and forty nights, it won't melt the snow enough to get your damn mail through on time."

Pocahontas originally was part of Spottsylvania, organized May 1, 1721 (Pocahontas County History 1981). It became part of Orange County in 1734, Augusta County in 1938, and a good chunk of it became part of Bath County in 1791.

The first known white settlers were Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell, who settled along the Greenbrier River in 1749. Sewell was later killed by Indians in Greenbrier County. Marlin survived and established the first settlement, called Marlin's Bottom, at the mouth of Knapps Creek. By 1821 the population of the area had grown enough to warrant the creation of a county. It was passed in the General Assembly of Virginia on the fifth of February 1822, with the bulk of the county coming from Bath County, but some from Randolph and Pendleton counties and a few years later some from Greenbrier County. It was named for Pocahontas, the Indian princess friend of the Jamestown settlers.

Huntersville became the first county seat. For a time around 1866 Edray served as temporary county seat. On December 8, 1891, voters decided to make Marlinton the new county seat. By 1895 a new courthouse was built.

Travellers Repose was the first post office in the county, established on Aug. 13, 1813, on the Staunton to Parkersburg Turnpike. Travellers Repose was an inn and stagecoach stand along the Greenbrier River, midway (by time) between Staunton and the Ohio River, and was an overnight stop for drivers and passengers. During the war the inn burned, but a new one was erected in 1866. This inn, much modernized, still stands today. That it once was a post office can still be seen by the ink stains on the floor in one of the rooms. Much mail in the early days of the county came through Travellers Repose. The post office lasted until Feb. 7, 1906, when it was moved across the river and became Bartow.

A post office was started at Cackley's on Feb. 7, 1822, with Valentine Cackley as postmaster. George Alther became postmaster on Sept. 26, 1826, Benjamin Wallace on Feb. 18, 1830, and John Jordan, Sr., on March 27, 1830. Mill Point opened in this same area in 1835 with William C. Price as the postmaster. This locale was a thriving pioneer milling center in the "Little Levels" with water from Stomping Creek (today called Stamping Creek). These were mills to grind corn and buckwheat, at least two up-and-down sawmills, and others. There were several lumber companies and a tanning yard. Over the years the mills gave out and the population diminished. Shortly after Postmaster Elsie Long retired in 1988, the post office was closed on July 9, 1988.

Huntersville established a post office on Sept. 6, 1822. It was named as a compliment to the many hunters who came there to trade. The largest stores in the county were located here. For some years Huntersville was the county seat. The post office was destroyed by fire in 1852 and again during the Civil War. After 1891, when the county seat was moved to Marlinton, it diminished in importance. The post office became a substation of Marlinton on April 10, 1965, and was closed on March 1, 1973.

Matthewsville, with Andrew G. Matthews as postmaster, was established on Aug. 16, 1828. After some years, Andrew Matthews sold the land to move to Pulaski County, Virginia. Much of it was bought by W. L. Duncan and Isaac Moore. They combined their names to change the village name to Dunmore, and subsequently the post office changed names on March 2, 1851.

Other post offices and their dates of operation are listed in Figure 1. In some places post offices came and went and moved around a good bit. The Minnehaha community included Douthat's or Douthard's Creek. Cochran's Creek and about five miles of Knapps Creek. The first post office in the area was on Knapps Creek and was named Sunset. It was established in 1853 and closed in 1915. A post office was established in 1890 at the springs as Driscoll after Col. John Driscoll, who operated a large lumber camp here. It was discontinued in 1906. Another post office was established at Rimel in 1903 and closed in 1924. In 1912 a post office at the springs was opened as Minnehaha Springs. It lasted until 1982 when Postmaster Virginia Buzzard retired.

In some places post offices remained in the same place but changed their name. Matthewsville became Dunmore in 1851. Hillsboro became Academy in 1853 as a post office by that name already existed in Virginia, but changed back to Hillsboro in 1914 since West Virginia had long become a separate state. Marlin's Bottom changed to Marlinton in 1886, Buckeye Cove became Buckeye in 1882, the Driftwood area post office gave way to Stony Bottom about 1901, Collins became Hosterman in 1903, the Forest area became Sitlington in 1904, Traveller's Repose became Bartow in 1906, and Dunlevie became Thornwood in 1911. A post office was located at August but was called August. Likewise, a post office was located at Spice Run but was called Locust, while a community called Locust was about three miles up the river on Locust Creek.

The Edray Post Office is interesting. Edray had only five postmasters in 88 years of existence, mostly because it probably had the longest serving postmaster in the United States. George P. Moore became postmaster at the age of 16 in 1856 and remained postmaster until he died in 1922, a period of 66 years of service.

(Literature cited: *Pocahontas County History 1981* by Pocahontas County Historical Society) Some general history and descriptions that didn't apply to post offices were deleted because of limited space. He also had numerous interesting cancellations of years gone by.

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Mr. Pogge, of Morgantown, is a collector of postal cancellations and he will be in Marlinton for Pioneer Days to exhibit his collection.



HISTORIC MARKER DEDICATION

On Saturday, May 25, at 6:30 p. m., the Hillsboro Alumni Association will dedicate a marker commemorating the history of education in Little Levels District. The marker is located on the grounds of the present Hillsboro Elementary/Middle School and is made up of foundations stones from the former high school building. The following is a summary of education in the Hillsboro area:

The Little Levels District of Pocahontas County has been a center for higher education since early in the County's history beginning in 1841 with a "classical school" taught by the Rev. Joseph Brown. On February 14, 1842, the Little Levels Academy was chartered by the General Assembly, one of three preparatory schools for the University of Virginia chartered that year in the county. Rev. Brown was the first principal and the school continued until the Civil War as far as is known. To house the academy a brick building was constructed in 1843 at the southeast corner of the intersection of today's Rt. 219 and Denmar Road. The structure had a single story main section with two wings.

Following the Civil War the academy building was sold to the Little Levels Board of Education for use by the slowly developing public school system. At the time the public schools generally provided no more than a primary education and the only recourse for parents wishing for more advanced education for their children was a private school. Hillsboro was the location for several of these. During the years 1872 - 1875 the Little Levels High School was in operation. Starting in 1885 the Little Levels Male and Female Academy opened and functioned until 1901 and perhaps for a year or two beyond that. It is assumed these two schools used the academy building. The Hillsboro Training School, Georgia M. Shearer, Principal, had seven terms, from 1887 to 1894. It occupied a separate building. These schools, with a principal and two or three assistants offered a wide variety of subjects, including the usual areas but also a number of foreign languages, both modern and ancient, and vocal and instrumental music. The brick academy building was torn down in 1882 and replaced with a large two story frame structure.

By the early 1900's the public high school movement was gaining strength in West Virginia and replacing the private academies. In March 1911 the Little Levels Board of Education established the first four year public high school in the county and in May the voters of the district gave a strong 294 to 122 approval for a special tax levy to provide a new building. Hillsboro High School started up in the fall of 1911 in the old academy. The new building, located at the site of the present school, was ready the next year. The first graduation took place in 1913 with two graduates. In 1922-23 a building to house the grade school was constructed adjacent to the high school. The gym building was built in 1938 and the Vocational Agriculture building was completed in 1958.

Over a hundred years of high school education in the Little Levels came to an end with the HHS class of 1970; the following year all high school students in the county went to the consolidated school, Pocahontas County High School. The grade school building was removed in 1976 and replaced with the elementary portion of the present structure. The high school building remained in use for the middle school students until 1980. It was removed in 1987 and the middle school students moved into their part of the present building in the fall of 1988.

This monument was placed with the financial assistance of the Pocahontas County Landmarks Commission and the Pocahontas County Historical Society.

McNEEL MILL — The Mill was painted this past year and looks wonderful. A grant from the National Society for the Preservation of Old Mills paid \$2,215 on this. All of the windows have now been repaired and replaced or new sashes purchased and put in, all treated and painted. Three new windows were put in where original windows had been covered up. The roof had new flashing put under the edges and the roof was repaired and patched up four feet (where it could be reached from the scaffolding). Go by for a look. Holes and broken boards in the flooring on the inside have been repaired and/or replaced and a porch on the east side will be built to match a very old picture of the Mill before May 31. The Historic Preservation Fund of the Department of Culture and History is paying half of the cost of the windows, roof, porch, and floor repair. \$1379.50 was recently received from that fund and more will be forthcoming in June. Donations from individuals and the Bank of Marlinton were received for \$940.00 last year and more this year will be gratefully accepted. The next project is to get water to the wheel. We are waiting to hear from Dr. Kemp, at the University, and some others on this. Since the County Commission has approved a flood plain ordinance, the Mill may be eligible for federal money.

LANDMARKS COMMISSION — Chairman Ruth Morgan is out of town but the main news is that the Commission has purchased the old Opera House in Marlinton, maybe the oldest reinforced concrete building in the United States (reinforced with railroad rails).

History Items

Jim Wooddell again sends some "copyings" from early issues of The Pocahontas Times:

January 18, 1917 — HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Local Association formed to Perpetuate Facts - At a meeting of citizens of Pocahontas County, held at the office of the Pocahontas Times, on the 13th day of January, 1917, the Pocahontas Historical Society was formed and the following constitution and by laws was adopted.

The object of this society is to preserve the historical events of Pocahontas County as they are known today, by permanent monuments and in any other way that can aid History to triumph over Time.

Any person residing in this county has a right to become a member of this society by making application to the secretary.

The officers of this society shall consist of a president and secretary, elected to serve until their successors are chosen.

There shall be no dues, no dull meetings, and no tasks assigned. Any member is to be encouraged in any voluntary work of a historical nature.

On motion, Andrew Price was elected president and George W. Sharp, secretary of this society.

The officers of this society are instructed to apply to the county court of this county and request it to take action under section 23a of chapter 39 of the Code to erect monuments or tablets to mark the sites of frontier forts and other historical localities to perpetuate the memories of the pioneers of this state, and that the first request be for three cement monuments with bronze tablets to cost not over \$100 each in the following respective localities:

1. A monument at the corner trees at the point of Marlin Mountain marked by Gen. Andrew Lewis in 1751, to record the fact that Fort Greenbrier was erected here in 1755 at a point near where the court house now stands; the killing of the boy Sloan at the Marlin Run Ford in 1765; and the killing of Henry Baker by the Indians in 1786, Henry Baker being the first school teacher of this county; and the engagement with the Indians at the Marlin Ford in 1765.

2. The erection of the frontier fort on Deer Creek by John Warwick about the year 1765.

3. The erection of the frontier fort on Stamping Creek in the Little Levels about 1772.

(NOTE: The present Historical Society was organized in 1961 and proceeded to purchase and remodel the Museum, which was dedicated and opened in the West Virginia Centennial Year 1963.)

10 May 1894 - Mr. C. L. Burner, otherwise Bud Burner, of Green Bank, was arrested last week, charged with having shot Craig Ashford needlessly while said Ashford was in his custody.

17 May 1894 - A new post office has been established on Back Alleghany, Wanless by name, with Charles Wanless, postmaster.

Home News - The court house was the matter of business which called the County Court together last week. Mr. M. F. Giesy, of Wheeling, the architect and superintendent, was here, accompanied by Mr. Jacobs, the gentleman who has the contract for the brick work. One change made in the plan of the building which was to decide to build the tower higher so that the square would be level with the top of the roof of the building instead to the height of the eaves as the former plans have it.

24 May 1894 - Green Bank News - Messrs. C. J. Elliott and James Patterson are building a large barn for W. A. Gladwell.

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Mr. William L. Moore of Dilley's Mill has just returned from a two years' sojourn in Montana.

The "ark" is now moored at this place and our quiet town is enlivened by the presence of the lumbermen who have their home on board the craft until they have forced the last unruly log into the boom at Ronceverte. It is very much as if this town had had a rip-roaring college set down in it between two days. The lumbermen are about as lively as students. The late high water was sufficient to enable John A. Taylor, Esq., to deliver his logs at the mouth of Knapp's Creek, where the drive of Smith, Whiting and Co. strikes the river. In Knapp's Creek, the drive on Sunday put the "rear" within three miles of the river; the next day within one mile. After this the "splash" had to be relied upon. The dam that accumulates the water is near Frost, estimated to be about 25 miles by the creek and 16 miles by the road. The wave starting at 8 a. m. reaches this place about 2 p. m. Work went on while this water lasted, making together with the time all hands must be present to await the coming of the water, about one fourth of a day. Three such days brought the "rear" into the river. This is the driest season the company has ever experienced. Ember day brought the last little rain. The "June floods" are now anxiously awaited.

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Died, near the head of Brown's Creek, May 19th, of a lingering illness, Miss Lizzie McCarty, sister of Mr. Peter McCarty, aged about 50 years.

Obituary: Sarah Jane Hannah Barlow, daughter of Joseph Hannah, the first settler on the Old Field Fork of Elk

There shall be no dues, no dull meetings, and no tasks assigned. Any member is to be encouraged in any voluntary work of a historical nature.

On motion, Andrew Price was elected president and George W. Sharp, secretary of this society.

The officers of this society are instructed to apply to the county court of this county and request it to take action under section 23a of chapter 39 of the Code to erect monuments or tablets to mark the sites of frontier forts and other historical localities to perpetuate the memories of the pioneers of this state, and that the first request be for three cement monuments with bronze tablets to cost not over \$100 each in the following respective localities:

1. A monument at the corner trees at the point of Marlin Mountain marked by Gen. Andrew Lewis in 1751, to record the fact that Fort Greenbrier was erected here in 1755 at a point near where the court house now stands; the killing of the boy Sloan at the Marlin Run Ford in 1765; and the killing of Henry Baker by the Indians in 1786, Henry Baker being the first school teacher of this county; and the engagement with the Indians at the Marlin Ford in 1765.

2. The erection of the frontier fort on Deer Creek by John Warwick about the year 1765.

3. The erection of the frontier fort on Stamping Creek in the Little Levels about 1772.

(NOTE: The present Historical Society was organized in 1961 and proceeded to purchase and remodel the Museum, which was dedicated and opened in the West Virginia Centennial Year 1963.)

10 May 1894 - Mr. C. L. Burner, otherwise Bud Burner, of Green Bank, was arrested last week, charged with having shot Craig Ashford needlessly while said Ashford was in his custody.

17 May 1894 - A new post office has been established on Back Alleghany, Wanless by name, with Charles Wanless, postmaster.

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Obituary: Sarah Jane Hannah Barlow, daughter of Joseph Hannah, the first settler on the Old Field Fork of Elk, was born April 25th, 1824; she joined the church at an early age. She was married to Josiah Barlow January 20th, 1848. She was a consistent Christian. After suffering many months she departed this life April 18, 1894, aged 69 years, 11 months, and 23 days. She leaves a husband, brother, three children, and many friends to mourn their loss.

8 Jun, 1894 - Green Bank News - Mr. G. D. Oliver is building a new house up near the store of Arbogast and Oliver.

... was a man of about thirty-five years of age and is well known throughout the county as a dealer in lumber. For the past few years he has been engaged in apparently endless litigation, which made him a frequent visitor to the county seat. He was noted for being daring if not reckless when logging. He leaves a wife and a number of small children.

Cricket at Mingo - Anyone passing Duffryn, Mr. Arthur Lawson's farm, last Saturday afternoon would have seen a cricket match in full flower. The game is not generally known in America, but it is as universal in England as baseball is in America. The game calls for the same quick work, ready judgment, and good catching which mark the baseball player. A cricket bat looks like a mistake. It is a broad oval paddle. The ball is very similar to a baseball. The bowler, occupying a similar position to the pitcher of baseball, throws, without using his elbow, at the wicket composed of three sticks about 22 inches high and some 16 inches broad. When this is hit by the bowler the batter is out. He may be caught out or thrown out, also. The batter's business is to keep the ball from striking the wicket, and to keep from being hit himself. One gets the same bruises, bursted hands, and hard runs that fill the baseball player's life.

24 August 1894 - Green Bank - The contract for building a school house on the headwaters of the North Fork was let to C. M. Acord by the Board of Education, Green Bank District, at the last meeting, 18th inst.

Teachers Institute - Teachers enrolled are classified by the Secretary into three classes according to years taught. First, those who have taught two years and less; Second, seven years and less; Third, those who have taught more than seven years.

FIRST - Allie E. McLaughlin, Bertie Baxter, Allie B. F. Baxter, Levia Gibson, Bertie Beard, Maggie Moore, Bertha Beard, Bess Patterson, Florence G. Hively, Maud Eskridge, Mabel Ligon, Lula A. Bobbett, Hattie Patterson, Jessie Renick, Vergie Sydenstricker, Mary E. Riley, Nora Kinnison, V. C. Hefner, Sallie McLaughlin, Myrtle Herold, Fannie Peck, L. J. Marshal, W. H. Safer, Geo. D. McNeill, Geo. E. Moore, Lewis A. Yeager, Howard Bird, Frank Houchin, Joel E. Peck, Charles Spencer, Jacob S. Kinnison, Charles S. McNulty, E. B. Vaughn, E. C. Eagle, A. L. Anderson, John S. Wade, Wm. Wysong

POCAHONTAS IN 1823 - (Printed in 1895)

The extract printed below is from a letter written by Col. J. Howe Peyton, the first commonwealth's attorney of this county, on his first visit to Huntersville, at the first term of the "Superior Court" which was held after the formation of the county. The two buildings, which he speaks of, were situated on the site of Mr. C. R. Moore's house. The county in 1830 contained 2,542 people. Col. Peyton traveled with Judge Stuart from Staunton, and, as his letter shows, he was considerably impressed with the crudeness of the manner of living west of the Alleghany:

"On Tuesday at two o'clock we arrived at Huntersville, the seat of Justice of Pocahuntas (sic) county—a place as much out of the world as Crim Tartary. Owing to the bad condition of the roads we were much fatigued and bore many marks of travel-stain. The so called town of Huntersville consists of two illy-constructed time-worn, (though it is not time which has worn them,) weather-beaten cabins built on logs and covered with clapboards. My negro cabins on Jackson's river are palaces in comparison with them.

"One of these wretched hovels is the residence of John Bradshaw, the other is called the loom-house for these people are self-sustaining. They spin and weave. The big wheel and the little wheel are birring in every hut and throwing off the woolen and linen yarn to be worked up for family purposes. The home-spun cloth, too, is stronger and more durable than that brought by our merchants from Northern manufacturers.

"In Bradshaw's dwelling there is a large fire-place, which occupies one entire side, the gable end. The chimney is enormous and so short that the room is filled with light which enters this way. It is an ingenious contrivance for letting all the warmth escape through the chimney, whilst most of the smoke is driven back into the chamber. In the chimney-corner I prepared my legal papers before a roaring fire, surrounded by rough mountaineers, who were drinking whiskey and as night advanced, growing riotous. In the back part of the room two beds were curtained off with horse-blankets—one for the Judge and one for myself. To the left of the fire-place stood old Bradshaw's couch. In the loft, to which they ascended, by means of a ladder, his daughter and the hired woman slept, and at times of a crowd, a wayfarer. The other guests were sent to sleep in the Loom-house, in which was suspended in the loom, a half-woven piece of cloth. Three beds were disposed about the room, which completed its appointments—one was allotted to Sampson Matthews, a second to John Baxter, the third to George Mays, and John Brown. The loom was used as a hat-rack at night and for sitting on, in the absence of chairs, in the day. As there was not a chair or stool beyond those used by the weaving women, my clients *roosted* on the loom while detailing their troubles and receiving advice.

"Bradshaw's table is well supplied. There is profusion, if not prodigality, in the rich, lavish bounty of the goodly tavern. We had no venison, as this is a shy season with the deer, but excellent mutton with plenty of apple sauce, peach pie, and roasting ears. As a mark of deference and respect to the Court, I presumed, we had a table-cloth—they are not often seen on Western tables and when they are, are not innocent of color—and clean sheets upon our beds. This matter of the sheets is no small affair in out of the way places, as it not unfrequently happens, that wanderers communicate disease through the bedclothing. Old Bradshaw's family is scrupulously clean, which is somewhat remarkable in a region where cleanliness is for the most part on the outside. A false modesty seems to prevent those salutary ablutions which are so necessary to health, and I did not commend myself to the good graces of the hired woman by insisting on my foot-bath every morning.

"We remained five days at Huntersville closely engaged in the business of the Court, which I found profitable. Pocahuntas (sic) is a fine grazing county, and the support of the people is mainly derived from their flocks, cattle, horses and sheep, which they drive over the mountains to market. There is little money among them except after these excursions, but they have little need of it—every want is supplied by the happy country they possess, and of which they are as fond as the Swiss of their mountains. It is a pretty country, a country of diversified and beautiful scenery in which there is a wealth of verdure and variety which keeps the attention alive and the outward eye delighted."

The following story of The Civil War in Pocahontas County was compiled and written by William P. McNeel for an exhibit at the Pocahontas County Historical Museum.

THE CIVIL WAR IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY

When the national crisis that had been developing for a number of years came to a head with the election of Abraham Lincoln as President in 1860, Pocahontas County was a remote county with a population of only 3958 people and an economy based on agriculture. The only industry were the grist mills and sawmills required to fulfill local need. The county was connected with the rest of the State of Virginia by primitive turnpikes. The Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike passed through the northern end of the county and a road from Warm Springs joined the road from Lewisburg to Beverly at Marlin's Bottom. The growing railroad network had not yet reached the county and the nearest depot was at Millboro Springs in Bath County.

The extent to which the citizens of Pocahontas County were interested in the issues that led to the tragedy of civil war is unresearched at this time. Slaveholding was not extensive but the 252 slaves did make up 6% of the county's 1860 population. (There were also 20 free blacks in the county.) The attitudes of the Pocahontas citizens were probably similar to those in neighboring Greenbrier County where attachment to southern political views was tempered by a strong belief in the union. In the critical election of 1860 Pocahontas County voters gave their support to John Ball running on the Constitutional Union Party ticket. Although the election of Mr. Lincoln was the signal for some states to proceed with secession from the union, Virginia waived and sought a peaceful end to the crisis.

A public meeting at the Pocahontas County Court House on January 1, 1861, was marked by disagreement but ended with resolutions supporting the union and urging conferences between the states to find a compromise.

A state convention to decide Virginia's response to secession gathered in February and took no action for two months. However, the firing on Fort Sumter and President Lincoln's call for troops quickly caused the convention to approve the state's secession by a vote of 88 - 55 on April 17. (The majority of the vote against secession came from the counties that became the state of West Virginia in 1863.) The Pocahontas County delegate, Paul McNeel, did not vote but did sign the Ordinance of Secession.

Regardless of their feelings prior to April 1861, the majority of the people of Pocahontas County took a pro-Confederate position once the die was cast. The vote on the referendum on secession in the county on May 23 was 360 in favor and 13 against. Even before the vote the County Court authorized funds to support the men who were volunteering for service to Virginia and their families. On May 18 the "Pocahontas Rescuers," 49 men and five officers, were mustered in at Huntersville and left to join Confederate forces near Philippi. (This group later became part of Company I, 25th Virginia Infantry.) Joining them en route was a cavalry company from the Hillsboro area. Later in May a company was organized in the Green Bank District, the "Mountain Rifles" or "Pocahontas Riflemen." This company became part of Co. G of the 31st Virginia Infantry.

Pocahontas men served in many units of the Confederate Army. Besides the units named above, these included Co. A, 62nd Virginia Infantry; Co. F and Co. I, 19th Virginia Cavalry; and Co. F, 11th Virginia Cavalry. Approximately 550 men from the county served with Confederate forces.

Fewer went to the Federal Army from this county. Serving in the 3rd West Virginia Cavalry, 6th West Virginia Infantry, 10th West Virginia Infantry, Keeper's Battery and other units were about 85 men from Pocahontas County. Another group of about 50 residents was organized as a company of independent scouts and in state rather than federal service.

During the war Pocahontas County generally was not an objective of the various plans developed by the generals on both sides. However, being located in the mountainous buffer zone between areas under the control of opposing forces, the county did see the movement of troops whose destinations were elsewhere. During one of these campaigns, the county became the site of the biggest Civil War battle in West Virginia, at Droop Mountain.

During the war, Pocahontas County remained, by default if for no other reason, nominally under Confederate control. For a good part of the war there were units of the Confederate Army stationed in the county. There was no effort by the Federal Army to station troops in Pocahontas County permanently although it had units at Beverly in adjoining Randolph County on a regular basis. From there raids were made into Pocahontas County a number of times.

Being a county with divided views on the war, there was some activity by "bushwackers" against those on the opposing side but this was not too extensive. Four lynchings occurred in late 1861 or early 1862. A slave, Jim, was lynched because it was felt he was a spy for federal forces and three white men were killed because of alleged sympathy to the union.

When the war ended in 1865 Pocahontas County citizens found themselves residents in a new state. The county had not suffered physical damage as great as in many areas and the common need to get on with making a new life together again with a minimum of long-term animosity.

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1861

Following the Confederate defeats at Philippi, Rich Mountain, and Corricks Ford on June 3, July 11 and July 13, Pocahontas County suddenly became part of the front line between Union and Confederate forces in

northwestern Virginia. Retreating Confederate forces regrouped at Monterey. Union troops moved to Huttonsville, built a fort on Cheat Mountain to control the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, and located a force at Elkwater to protect against an advance from the south. The Union commander was Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds.

After the defeats, the main Confederate concern became preventing Federal forces from advancing further and threatening the Virginia Central Railroad (now CSX) and Virginia and Tennessee Railroad (now Norfolk Southern). The Confederates sent Brig. Gen. William W. Loring to rebuild their forces and a pause in the Union advance gave him time to organize defensive positions. By the end of July the Confederates had forces located at Huntersville, at Valley Mountain on the road from Marlin's Bottom to Huttonsville, and on top of Allegheny Mountain on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. By early September a camp, Camp Bartow, had also been established on the S and P Turnpike at the crossing of the East Fork of the Greenbrier River.

Both armies were greatly handicapped by an unusual amount of rain and unseasonably cold weather, including snow, which made troop movements difficult. The wet, cold conditions also were the cause of much sickness among the inexperienced soldiers.

By the end of July, Loring had moved his headquarters to Huntersville. Here he was joined on August 3 by Gen. Robert E. Lee. Lee came not as commander of the Confederate army but as "coordinator" between the forces under Loring and Brig. Gens. Henry Wise and John Floyd, who commanded Confederate forces elsewhere in West Virginia.

Lee moved his headquarters to Valley Mountain on August 6 and spent his time in the next few weeks reconnoitering the area to find ways of driving the Federal forces from their positions. By early September a plan of attack had been devised. The plan involved a two prong attack against the Cheat Mountain fort from both sides, together with an attack on the Elkwater fortifications. Although the Confederates had four separate forces in position to attack on the morning of the 12th, failure of one of them to carry out its responsibilities resulted in the entire affair coming to an unsuccessful end for Lee and Loring.

Following this failure Lee moved on to Greenbrier County to see to the affairs of Wise and Floyd and was back in Richmond by the end of October.

In early October the Federals made an effort to dislodge the Confederate from the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. On October 3 Reynolds sent his troops against the Confederate Camp Bartow where Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson was in command. Success would have opened the way way for a move against Staunton. However, his attack against the well entrenched southerners, dug in south of the river, was unsuccessful.

Needs for troops elsewhere caused Confederate authorities to reduce the size of Loring's army, despite the concerns expressed by him and others of his officers that this would open the way for the Federals to move against the Staunton area. Camp Bartow was abandoned in late October leaving the camps on Allegheny Mountain and at Huntersville the only barrier to Union troop movements through Pocahontas County.

Indications that the concerns were justified came in December when Federal Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, now in command of the Union regiments in Randolph County, moved to attack the Allegheny fortifications. The attack came on December 13 and lasted from early morning until early afternoon with the Federals finally forced to retire. Milroy divided his force at Camp Bartow with one part going directly up the turnpike and the other going by way of the road from Green Bank to the top of the mountain. The planned simultaneous attack did not occur when the units going by way of Green Bank were delayed and this allowed the defenders to fight off the two attacking forces separately. In command of the Confederate troops at Camp Allegheny was Col. Edward Johnson.

The year ended with soldiers of the north and the south controlling the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike from their mountaintop camps and suffering together the severe winter weather. Also coming in late 1861 or early 1862 was several of the tragedies that mark a civil war. A slave, Jim, was lynched at Huntersville because it was believed he was a spy for federal forces and and three white men were taken from their homes and killed because of their sympathy to the Union.

1862

The new year was only a few days old when the federals made a move against the camp at Huntersville. A detachment of 700 men from the 25th Regiment Ohio Volunteers and 2nd W. Va. Regiment, under Maj. George Webster left Huttonsville on December 31. On the 3rd he chased militia from Marlin's Bottom and did the same with the troops at Huntersville. After burning a building of supplies, Webster began his return to Huttonsville, arriving on the 6th.

The Confederates quickly reoccupied Huntersville and in March Johnson (now Brig. Gen.) reported 500 men there. The main Confederate force of 1800 soldiers remained at Camp Allegheny. In March Milroy proposed an attack on Camp Allegheny from the rear by moving his regiments by way of Huntersville, followed by a move on Staunton. However, the attack was not carried out.

By early April, in response to activity elsewhere in Virginia, the Confederate forces withdrew from the area to Shenandoah Mountain and Federal troops moved to occupy Camp Allegheny and Monterey. Milroy was at Camp Allegheny by April 6 and moved on to Monterey on the 7th. Part of his force made a scouting expedition through the county by way of Huntersville before going on to Monterey.

During the balance of 1862 the war bypassed Pocahontas County for the most part.

In late August Confederate Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins passed through Pocahontas County at the beginning of his successful raid through central and southern W. Va., including a move into Ohio. He left his headquarters in Monroe County on August 24 and moved through the county on his way into Randolph County.

Between November 5 and 14, Milroy made a sweep through the counties of Highland, Pocahontas, Pendleton, Augusta and Bath from his base at Huttonsville. He picked up a few prisoners and some livestock for his effort.

1863

As 1863 was the high-water mark for the fortunes of the Confederacy, with the reverses at Gettysburg and Vicksburg in July starting the beginning of the end, the year also decided that it was going to be the Union that controlled the area that was to become the State of West Virginia on June 20, 1863.

As the year opened, several units of Virginia State forces were in the the county. Union forces remained in Randolph County.

On January 20 Maj. Henry Flesher led a detachment of the 2nd W. Va. Infantry on a raid into Pocahontas County. They burned the camp of Capt. William L. McNeel's Company at Mill Point on the 21st. The Confederates were not at their camp but caught up with the Union force when it was camped on Old Field Fork of Elk for the night. The Federal rear guard was attacked and several prisoners taken.

A second raid in Pocahontas County by the Federals occurred on February 10 -12 led by Capt. Chatham T. Ewing, also of the 2nd W. Va. The raid went as far as Green Bank, secured some prisoners and livestock and destroyed supplies.

On April 11 the 19th Virginia Cavalry was organized with Col. William L. Jackson in command. Included in the new unit were two companies from Pocahontas County, McNeel's and one commanded by Capt. Jacob W. Marshall. As one of its first actions, the 19th took part in the raid led by Brig. Gen. J. D. Imboden across central West Virginia in April. Pocahontas men were also in several other units that took part in the raid. The Confederate force moved across Pocahontas County on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike on the 22nd. After the Imboden raiders returned to the Shenandoah Valley in mid-May, the 19th Cavalry set up camp on Douthards Creek at Minnehaha Springs, named Camp Northwest.

In May Brig. Gen. William W. Averell was given command of the Union forces within the eastern portion of West Virginia and directed to keep the region clear of the Confederates. His infantry units were provided with horses to increase their mobility.

On June 29 Jackson divided his forces for an attack on Beverly from both above and below the Federal camp. His attack on July 2 was unsuccessful and the arrival of re-enforcements under Averell forced Jackson back to Pocahontas County.

Averell made the first of his three expeditions in 1863 against the Confederates in August under orders to destroy saltpeter works in Pendleton County, to attack Jackson's command in Pocahontas County, and to go to Lewisburg and obtain the law library for use by the courts of the new state of West Virginia. After passing through Pendleton and Highland Counties, Averell entered Pocahontas on August 22 and drove Jackson's force from Camp Northwest into Bath County. He destroyed the camp and spent the 23rd there awaiting additional troops. On the 24th Averell marched on to Warm Springs and then turned south to move on to Lewisburg. His effort to reach Lewisburg was thwarted by the Confederates in the Battle of White Sulphur Springs on August 26 and 27. The Federals retreated by way of Warm Springs, Huntersville, and Marlin's Bottom, arriving

Webster left Huttonsville on December 31. On the 3rd he chased militia from Marlin's Bottom and did the same with the troops at Huntersville. After burning a building of supplies, Webster began his return to Huttonsville, arriving on the 6th.

The Confederates quickly reoccupied Huntersville and in March Johnson (now Brig. Gen.) reported 500 men there. The main Confederate force of 1800 soldiers remained at Camp Allegheny. In March Milroy proposed an attack on Camp Allegheny from the rear by moving his regiments by way of Huntersville, followed by a move on Staunton. However, the attack was not carried out.

By early April, in response to activity elsewhere in Virginia, the Confederate forces withdrew from the area to Shenandoah Mountain and Federal troops moved to occupy Camp Allegheny and Monterey. Milroy was at Camp Allegheny by April 6 and moved on to Monterey on the 7th. Part of his force made a scouting expedition through the county by way of Huntersville before going on to Monterey.

During the balance of 1862 the war bypassed Pocahontas County for the most part.

In late August Confederate Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins passed through Pocahontas County at the beginning of his successful raid through central and southern W. Va., including a move into Ohio. He left his headquarters in Monroe County on August 24 and moved through the county on his way into Randolph County.

Between November 5 and 14, Milroy made a sweep through the counties of Highland, Pocahontas, Pendleton, Augusta and Bath from his base at Huttonsville. He picked up a few prisoners and some livestock for his effort.

1863

As 1863 was the high-water mark for the fortunes of the Confederacy, with the reverses at Gettysburg and Vicksburg in July starting the beginning of the end, the year also decided that it was going to be the Union that controlled the area that was to become the State of West Virginia on June 20, 1863.

As the year opened, several units of Virginia State forces were in the county. Union forces remained in Randolph County.

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Jackson returned his regiment to Pocahontas County following the Averell raid. In September the Pocahontas County Court gave the iron from the walls in the county jail to Jackson's regiment as material for making horseshoes.

On September 24 a patrol of Union troops skirmished with Confederates at Bartow.

In need of supplies for his command, Confederate Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser moved from his camp near Staunton, across Pocahontas County, to attack the Federal camp at Beverly. Catching the Union troops off their guard on January 11, 1865, his troops captured both men and supplies. Rosser went to Warm Springs after his attack, going by way of Marlin's Bottom. Bitter cold weather caused suffering for both captors and prisoners on the return trip.

About a week following Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, a detachment of 150 men from the 8th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, under Capt. Joseph Badger, made a reconnaissance through Randolph, Pocahontas, Highland and Bath Counties. Part of the purpose of the expedition was to post notices of the terms under which Confederate soldiers could surrender and be paroled. Leaving Philippi on April 15, the route was by way of Beverly, Huttonsville, Marlins Bottom, Huntersville, Mountain Grove, Crab Bottom, back to Beverly on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, arriving at Philippi on the 23rd.

Capt. Badger had a brief skirmish with Confederate soldiers returning to their homes east of Minnehaha Springs on the 18th without injury to either side. Badger reported that former Confederates he talked to said the news of the generous terms of parole were welcome as they had assumed they would be going to prison. Their main desire was to return home.

The last recorded Civil War activity in Pocahontas County was a scouting expedition through the area by another detachment of the 8th Ohio. Leaving Clarksburg on June 1, Col. Wesley Owens led 400 men through Beverly to Marlin's Bottom and Huntersville. He found the Pocahontas county seat to be nearly deserted with only two families there. At Huntersville he split his force, with one group going to Mountain Grove and the other going up Knapps Creek, joining together again at Green Hill, in Highland County. After scouting through that county, Owens returned by way of the S & P Turnpike and was back at his camp on June 13.

The purpose of the excursion was to search for government owned property and former Virginia Governor William Smith. Owens failed to find the latter and little of the former. He reported that "Returning rebels are going to work and conduct themselves with propriety."

In October Jackson made an expedition into central West Virginia which included a skirmish at Bulltown in Braxton County. Upon his return, Jackson made the headquarters of his 19th Cavalry at Mill Point and by early November also had the 20th Virginia Cavalry at Marlin's Bottom with Col. William W. Arnett in command. There were outposts at Edray and Dunmore.

In late October, Averell was ordered to move from Beverly to Lewisburg, driving away the Confederate forces in the area. Troops from the Kanawha Valley under Brig. Gen. Alfred N. Duffié were directed to join Averell at Lewisburg for an attack against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, if it was felt this was possible. Averell's main force left Beverly on November 1 and went by way of Cheat Bridge, Bartow and Green Bank to Huntersville, arriving there on the 4th. Once there, Averell made plans to capture Arnett's regiment at Marlin's Bottom by sending part of his force down Knapps Creek and another down the road on Beaver Creek in hopes of trapping him in between. However, Arnett got to Mill Point ahead of the Union troops and joined Jackson. Averell move the rest of his force to Mill Point early on the 5th.

Following a skirmish at daylight on the 5th, Jackson retreated to the summit of Droop Mountain and dug in. Averell did not move ahead on the 5th as the didn't want to push the Confederates through Lewisburg before Duffié arrived there. Meanwhile, also on the 5th, Confederate Brig. Gen. John Echols moved his units from Lewisburg and joined Jackson on Droop early on the morning of the 6th.

That day occurred the largest battle of the Civil War in West Virginia with some 5000 soldiers involved. By making a flanking movement to the Confederate left Averell forced Echols to leave the field about 4 P. M. Again Averell did not push hard in hopes of catching the Confederates between himself and Duffié. However, Echols got through Lewisburg on the 7th only a short time before Duffié arrived.

After arriving at Lewisburg, Averell decided not to move on to the the railroad due to the condition of his men and his belief that there were too many Confederate troops between him and it. Instead, he sent part of his force back through Pocahontas County to Beverly and moved with the main force to New Creek in Mineral County by way of Bath, Highland, Pendleton, and Grant Counties.

Following the Droop Mountain battle, Jackson made his headquarters at Warm Springs with outposts in Pocahontas County. Echols returned to Lewisburg.

In early December, Averell was ordered to move against the Virginia and Tennessee RR in order to interrupt supplies going to Confederate forces besieging Knoxville, Tennessee. Averell left New Creek on the 8th and successfully made his way, without serious interference, to the railroad at Salem, Virginia, on the 16th. To divert the attention of the Confederates away from Averell, Union units were ordered from the Kanawha Valley towards Lewisburg, from Strasburg, Virginia, towards Staunton, Virginia, and from Beverly towards Lewisburg.

The force from Beverly, under the command of Col. Augustus Moor of the 28th Ohio Infantry, skirmished with the company of the 19th Virginia Cavalry stationed at Marlin's Bottom on the 11th and went as far as Droop Mountain before returning to Beverly.

After destroying supplies and the railroad for a number of miles, Averell was faced with getting his soldiers safely home. He was opposed by not only six Confederate forces but severe weather and flooded streams. He moved to the Covington area, getting across and destroying bridges just ahead of Jackson's force. A back road through Rucker Gap brought his army to the White Sulphur Springs - Huntersville Road. A second little used road was used to reach the Greenbrier River at either the mouth of Spice Run or Laurel Creek and the force reached Hillsboro on the 21st. The Federals were at Beverly on Christmas Day.

1864-65

In the spring of 1864 the Confederates had two companies of the 19th Virginia Cavalry stationed in Pocahontas County; McNeel's company at Mill Point and Marshall's company at Camp Northwest. The headquarters for the 19th were at Warm Springs. Union troops remained in Randolph County.

Action in the county in 1864 involved only scouting expeditions or the passage of troops to and from other areas.

On April 19 Marshall's company attacked a Federal force at Marlin's Bottom and forced them back towards Beverly.

A Federal scouting party from Beverly to the Greenbrier River skirmished with a group of guerrillas on Cheat Mountain on May 9 as they were returning to their camp.

A Union company from the 10th W. Va. Infantry under Lt. Col. Moses Hall made a sweep through Pocahontas, Webster and Braxton Counties May 15 -30 and returned to Beverly with a number of prisoners and livestock.

In June a portion of the Federal force that made the attack on Lynchburg, Virginia, passed through this county en route to Beverly. Under Col. David Putnam the detachment entered Pocahontas County by the same

of trapping him in between. However, Arnett got to Mill Point ahead of the Union troops and joined Jackson. Averell move the rest of his force to Mill Point early on the 5th.

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In October a skirmish, referred to locally as the "Battle of Duncan's Lane," took place on Stony Creek.

As 1864 moved on, Confederate forces were generally moved into the Shenandoah Valley to join Gen. J. S. Early in his efforts to protect the Valley from Gen. Philip Sheridan. In the first part of 1865 Confederate regiments under Rosser, Imboden, and Jackson were wintering in the Virginia counties east of Pocahontas County and only one or two units of the 19th Virginia Cavalry were reported to be stationed in the county.

From Harold Crist
CIVIL WAR VETERAN REGISTER FOR UPPER POCAHONTAS COUNTY
***CSA**

Dunmore Cemetery *James W. McCalpin *John Alexander Noel *Jacob K. Taylor	Sutton Cemetery *George Kerr *George Sutton *John G. Sutton	Wilmoth Cemetery *George Beverage John Flenner *John S. Griffin *Noah Lunsford *James M. Spencer *John J. Spencer
McLaughlin Cemetery (Thomas Creek) *Hugh McLaughlin	Hartman Cemetery *Washington Nottingham *George W. Tracy	Varner Cemetery *John P. Varner
McLaughlin Cemetery (Sitlington Creek) *James N. McLaughlin	Arbovale Cemetery Old Section Brown McHenry Arbogast *Josiah O. Beard *Asbury K. Dysard *James Charles Elliott *Beverly Gillispie *Robert Noah Gum *Joseph W. Hull *Samuel K. Lambert *Wilson Pugh David C. Shears *Philip Sponaule *Samuel J. Sutton *Morgan Brown Trainer *Clayborn D. Ashford (1st Addition) *William Warwick Slaven (Hannah/Hevener lot) *Samuel Baldwin Hannah *Uriah Hevener	Thornwood Cemetery *Adam Martin VanBuren Arbogast
Hudson Cemetery *Warrick Bird Hudson		Waybright Cemetery *Churchville Waybright
Wesley Chapel Church Cemetery Burton D. McElwee *James F. Patterson		Yeager Cemetery Henry Flenner *Peter D. Yeager
Warwick Cemetery *Allen C. Burner *William Joseph Cooper James F. Ryder *George W. Siple *James Madison Siple *John R. Warwick *Peter Hull Warwick *Andrew Joseph Wooddell		Bartow Church Cemetery *Charles C. Burner *Lafayette Burner
Oak Flats Cemetery *Jacob S. Wooddell		Bethel Church Cemetery *William E. Gragg
B.F.E. Wooddell Cemetery *Adam A. Wooddell	Pine Grove Cemetery David H. Rader	Gum Cemetery *James H. Gum *David Hevener *Harvey Hevener *Samuel Hevener
Arbogast Cemetery #1 *James C. Arbogast	Kerr Cemetery (Saulsburg Run) *David B. Kerr *James D. Kerr	Hosterman Cemetery *William H. Collins
Sheets Cemetery #1 *Andrew Sheets *Henry Sheets	Brush Run Cemetery John W. Slayton	Wanless Cemetery *Brown N. Galford *Loman Kelly *George W. Kesler *Zachariah J. Swink Andrew Wanless
Sheets Cemetery #2 *William R. Sheets	Brush Run Church Cemetery *Allen Calhoun	
	Grogg Cemetery *Samuel Grogg	Oliver (Hilltop) Cemetery *Daniel Wilfong *Henry G. Wilfong

This is the list I have. Harold Crist

- - -
From Jim Wooddell

Cemetery Listing (I did not list others, knowing they would be duplicated in other lists. Jim)

Cheat Mountain Galford	Thornwood Area Thornwood Church Waybright Vandevader Starks Italian	Brush Run Area Brush Run Grogg Slatyton Calhoun Whitmire
Durbin Area Ryder Durbin Kelley Nottingham	Elk Mountain Lambert	Boyer Area Boyer Stone Lantz
Frank Area Slaven Gum	Alleghany Mountain Wilmoth	Saulsbury Run Kerr/Nottingham
Bartow Bartow Church Goodsell Burner Simmons Slaven D - - -	Varner Yeager Battlefield Haltermann Puffenbarger/Wilfong Buffalo Ridge	Buffalo Run Nottingham Mullenax H - - - - -

*Jacob K. Taylor	*John G. Sutton	*John S. Griffin
McLaughlin Cemetery (Thomas Creek)	Hartman Cemetery	*Noah Lunsford
*Hugh McLaughlin	*Washington Nottingham	*James M. Spencer
	*George W. Tracy	*John J. Spencer
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Hudson Cemetery	*Josiah O. Beard	Thornwood Cemetery
*Warrick Bird Hudson	*Asbury K. Dysard	*Adam Martin VanBuren Arbogast
Wesley Chapel Church Cemetery	*James Charles Elliott	Waybright Cemetery
Burton D. McElwee	*Beverly Gillispie	*Churchville Waybright
*James F. Patterson	*Robert Noah Gum	
	*Joseph W. Hull	Yeager Cemetery
Warwick Cemetery	*Samuel K. Lambert	Henry Flenner
*Allen C. Burner	*Wilson Pugh	*Peter D. Yeager
*William Joseph Cooper	David C. Shears	
James F. Ryder	*Philip Sponangle	Bartow Church Cemetery
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*James Madison Siple	*Morgan Brown Trainer	*Lafayette Burner
*John R. Warwick	*Clayborn D. Ashford	
*Peter Hull Warwick	(1st Addition)	Bethel Church Cemetery
*Andrew Joseph Wooddell	*William Warwick Slaven	*William E. Gragg
	(Hannah/Hevener lot)	
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	Waybright	Grogg
Durbin Area	Vandevader	Slatyton
Ryder	Starks	Calhoun
Durbin	Italian	Whitmire
Kelley		
Nottingham	Elk Mountain	Boyer Area
	Lambert	Boyer
Frank Area		Stone
Slaven	Alleghany Mountain	Lantz
Gum	Wilmoth	
	Varner	Saulsburg Run
Bartow	Yeager	Kerr/Nottingham
Bartow Church	Battlefield	
Goodsell	Halterman	Buffalo Run
Bumer	Puffenbarger/Wilfong	Nottingham
Simmons		Mullenax
Slaven	Buffalo Ridge	Unknown
Rose	Wooddell	
Yeager/Flenner	Judy	Arbovale Area
Yeager/Arbogast	Sharp	Arbovale
Battlefield	W. F. Wilfong	Hartman
Civil War graves in Bartow	Mullenax	Sugar Loag
Unknown (Jessie Powell's farm)		

North Fork Road Patrick Bruffey Sutton/Brown/Ruckman	Sheets Road Arbogast William R. Sheets John Sheets Sutton Nottingham/Taylor	Back Alleghany Mountain Wanless Hevener Gum Bethel Hosterman Cassell	Brown's Creek McCutcheon Cragg Bethel Civil War (Larry Taylor's)
Green Bank Area Arbogast Moomau Warwick Oak Flats	Henches Run Galford	Cass Area Deer Creek Hilltop (Oliver) McLaughlin Tacy Randolph Galford (Green Bank- Cass Road)	Hills Hively Mt. Zion Hevener Dilley
Wesley Chapel - Green Bank Road Slaves—Wooddell & Conrad Lightner Lambert Ryder B.F.E. Wooddell P.W.H. Wooddell J. B. Sutton	Moore Run Jacob T. Kerr Dunmore Area Dunmore McLaughlin (Thomas Creek) McLaughlin (Sitlington Road) Galford (June Galford Farm)	Cass to Stony Bottom Geiger McCloud Stony Bottom (Dick Groseclose knows of at least 2 others)	Brown's Mountain Kelley McLaughlin Possum Hollow Sampson
Wesley Chapel Area Wesley Chapel Church Hudson Ludy Taylor Jonas Kelley Burk (right hand fork of Galford's Creek)	Glade Hill Area Galford Moore Nottingham, William, Jr. Nottingham, Harvey Dilley Arbogast	Clover Lick - Clover Creek Ligon McCloud Shinaberry	

REQUESTS FOR FAMILY INFORMATION

FRIEL, George W. and Family — He was killed in the Civil War. Daniel Harris, Beach Rd., Rt. 3, Box 268, Auburn, NY 13021

POWERS, Zelma Mae, born June 30, 1916. Phyllis G. Moore, P. O. Box 50, Beaver Island, MI 49782

LONG, Jacob, in Pocahontas County before 1910. Mabel L. Tinney, Rt. 3, Box 167, Weston, WV 26452

SILVEY, Robert Daniel. Nancy C. Wooldridge, 15 Benbrook Cr., Roanoke, VA 24012

MOORE, Charles London, married Mary Martha McLaughlin. Betty C. Shackelford, 9535 James Madison Hwy., Rapidan, VA 22733.

CLARK, BROWN, KELLISON Families. Sharon Decker, 517 Clayton St., San Francisco, CA 94117.

COGAR, POAGE Families. Tessia Brewer, 240 Alvarado St., Brisbane, CA 94005.

Continued from Page 4

Sharp - Raintown	South from Marlinton on U. S. 219/39 to Mill Point. West (right) on Rt 39 aprox 3 miles. Watch for sign to cemetery on right.
Sheets	Approx. 2 mile S. of Green Bank, turn left onto Sheets Road. Go 2.9 miles to cemetery in field on right.
Slayton	On Brush Run at Boyer.
Smith	North from Marlinton on U. S. 219 approx. 4 miles to Edray United Methodist Church. Cemetery is on hilltop beside church, and plainly visible from U. S. 219.
Smith II	North on U. S. 219 from Marlinton to Back Mountain Road. Turn right to bottom of hill to Y intersection. Go left at Y. Note: Cemetery is on point of hill to left of Y. Continue to first driveway on left. Turn into driveway. Cemetery is off to left.
Stony Bottom	1 mile South of Stony Bottom on Back Mountain Road.
Sunset	Near Jacox.
Travelers Repose	On a knoll directly behind Travelers Repose at intersection of U. S. Rt. 250/28/92 at Bartow.
Vandevender	Visible on left just north of intersection of Rt. 28/250 at Thornwood.
Vamer	2.2 miles South of intersection of U. S. 219 and road to Snowshoe on Rt. 219. Turn left across Big Springs Fork. Angle left uphill about 1,000 feet to cemetery.
Wanless	North on Back Mountain Road 5.1 miles from intersection in Cass. Cemetery on right, and in view of road.
Waugh/BSA	This cemetery is located on BSA property at Dilley's Mill, but across mountain on Greenbrier River. It can only be reached by assistance of someone from Buckskin Scout Reservation. Need key to gain access. Recommend 4WD vehicle.
Wesley Chapel	At Wesley Chapel near Green Bank.
White's Chapel	From Marlinton Motor Inn on U. S. Route 219 four miles N. of Marlinton, turn right approx. 2 miles to intersection. Turn right and continue up mountain to White's Chapel United Methodist Church. Cemetery on right, back of church. Distance from Rt. 219 approximately 5 miles.
Whiting	On top of Droop Mountain.
Wilfong	North on U. S. 219 from Marlinton to DOH garaage. Turn right and stay left at Y at 0.5 mile. Continue to Seebert Wilfong Road on right. Turn right to first

Warwick Oak Flats	Henches Run Galford	Cass Area Deer Creek Hilltop (Oliver) McLaughlin Tacy Randolph Galford (Green Bank- Cass Road)	Hively Mt. Zion Hevener Dilley
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COGAR, POAGE Families. Tessia Brewer, 240 Alvorado St., Brisbane, CA 94005.

Continued from Page 4

Sharp - Raintown	South from Marlinton on U. S. 219/39 to Mill Point. West (right) on Rt 39 approx 3 miles. Watch for sign to cemetery on right.
Sheets	Approx. 2 mile S. of Green Bank, turn left onto Sheets Road. Go 2.9 miles to cemetery in field on right.
Slayton Smith	On Brush Run at Boyer. North from Marlinton on U. S. 219 approx. 4 miles to Edray United Methodist Church. Cemetery is on hilltop beside church, and plainly visible from U. S. 219.
Smith II	North on U. S. 219 from Marlinton to Back Mountain Road. Turn right to bottom of hill to Y intersection. Go left at Y. Note: Cemetery is on point of hill to left of Y. Continue to first driveway on left. Turn into driveway. Cemetery is off to left.
Stony Bottom Sunset Travelers Repose	1 mile South of Stony Bottom on Back Mountain Road. Near Jacox. On a knoll directly behind Travelers Repose at intersection of U. S. Rt. 250/28/92 at Bartow.
Vandevender Varner	Visible on left just north of intersection of Rt. 28/250 at Thornwood. 2.2 miles South of intersection of U. S. 219 and road to Snowshoe on Rt. 219. Turn left across Big Springs Fork. Angle left uphill about 1,000 feet to cemetery.
Wanless	North on Back Mountain Road 5.1 miles from intersection in Cass. Cemetery on right, and in view of road.
Wangh/BSA	This cemetery is located on BSA property at Dilley's Mill, but across mountain on Greenbrier River. It can only be reached by assistance of someone from Buckskin Scout Reservation. Need key to gain access. Recommend 4WD vehicle.
Wesley Chapel White's Chapel	At Wesley Chapel near Green Bank. From Marlinton Motor Inn on U. S. Route 219 four miles N. of Marlinton, turn right approx. 2 miles to intersection. Turn right and continue up mountain to White's Chapel United Methodist Church. Cemetery on right, back of church. Distance from Rt. 219 approximately 5 miles.
Whiting Wilfong	On top of Droop Mountain. North on U. S. 219 from Marlinton to DOIH garage. Turn right and stay left at Y at 0.5 mile. Continue to Seebert Wilfong Road on right. Turn right to first unpaved road to right. Turn right a short distance to cemetery on left.
Wilmouth Wm Sharp, Jr.	Top of Allegheny. From Marlinton go North to DOIH garage. Turn Right. Cross bridge, and keep left at Y. Continue approx. 5 miles to Stop sign. Turn right approx. 3/4 mile to cemetery on left.
Yeager-Arbogast	On right approx. 1/2 mile north on Rt. 28 from Bartow.

Fairview II	at Y at 0.5 miles) 3.5 miles to intersection. Turn right 2 miles to Fairview church.
Frost	On left, approx. 100 yards past Fairview Church.
Gay - Jerico Rd.	On Hilltop back of small brick church all of Rt. 84 in Frost. Located on the right of Jerico Rd. as you travel toward Marlinton from the Hamlin Chapel (Old Log Church). It is difficult to see from road. The cemetery has not been used for some years.
Gibson	On left of U. S. 219 near Slaty Fork from Marlinton.
Goodsell	Approx. 1 mile east of Frank on Rt. 250. Just before first service station on left. Turn left through gate, stay left at Y uphill to cemetery. Travel possible in car when dry. Road is rough. Distance from gate approx. 1/4 - 1/2 mile. Might be better to walk.
Grimes	U. S. 219 North from Marlinton to Back Mountain Road. Turn right and continue 10-15 miles to Woods Poage Chapel next right to right. Turn right 1.1 miles to cemetery on right. Cemetery is in pasture visible from road.
Grogg	From Arbovale go north on Route 92 1.6 miles to intersection. Turn right 0.7 miles on left in field.
Gum	On left 10.7 miles north of Cass on Back Mt. Road
Hannah	North on U. S. 219 from Marlinton approx. 10 miles. Watch for Gibson Cemetery on left. Immediately after passing Gibson Cemetery, turn left into first farm road. Keep left at next road to gate. Cemetery will be to your right on the right side of valley. You must walk to this cemetery.
Harper	Route 92 north of Minnehaha Springs.
Hartman	At or near Arbovale
Hevener	North on Back Mountain Road 9.7 miles from intersection in Cass. Cemetery is on left in view of road.
Hill	Lobelvia.
Hilltop	North on Back Mountain Road 2.3 miles from intersection in Cass. Turn left onto gravel road 0.3 miles. Cemetery is on left in view of roadway.
Hively	East of Rt. 39 from Marlinton to Rt. 28. Left on Rt. 28 to road to right just before Pocahontas High School. Turn right, on Rt. 13 approx. ____ miles. Cemetery will be left on hillside.
Hudson	From Green Bank go East on Wesley Chapel Road 1.5 miles to intersection. Turn right 2.8 miles to next intersection at Wesley Chapel. Turn left 0.8 miles. Cemetery is on hillside to right. Landowner lives in house on immediate right across stream.
Huntersville	On hilltop in, and to south of, community of Huntersville.
Kee	South on U. S. 219 from Marlinton approx 4 miles to Bucks Run Road on right. Turn right 0.2 miles to cemetery on hill top on left.
Kellison	Near Sunset Cemetery at Jacox
LeMasters	North on Back Mt. Road from Cass, 14.6 miles. Cemetery is on left.
McElwee	On lawn of Minnehaha Springs Methodist Church. 3+ unmarked graves.
McLaughlin - Brown's Mtn.	Approximately 1 mile E. of Huntersville, turn left onto unpaved road. Continue on unpaved road to gate. Property belongs to Doug Jett. Cemetery is on knoll left approximately 1/2 mile beyond gate.
on	
McLaughlin - Dunmore	From intersection of Routes 28/92 at Dunmore, go south 0.5 mile. Turn right, and go around 2.0 miles to cemetery on right.
McLaughlin - Huntersville	East from Marlinton on Rt. 39 to intersection of Rt. 28. Turn left on Rt. 28 to next paved road to right. Turn right to near end of road. Turn left on unpaved road. Cemetery is on the right of roadway which goes up steep hill.
McLaughlin - Marlinton	Within the city limits of Marlinton. On Hamilton Hill.
Meeks	This cemetery approximately 0.5 miles south of Stony Bottom cemetery on same side of road. It is downhill from road and may be difficult to see.
Moore	East of Minnehaha Springs on Route 92. Cemetery on hilltop on left of road.
Mt. Zion Church	East from Marlinton on Rt. 39 to intersection with Rt. 28. Turn left onto Rt. 28. Continue to Gordon Dilley Road. Turn right and continue approximately 4 miles to Mt. Zion Church (old log structure), and cemetery.
Nottingham	From Green Bank 2 mile south to Sheets Road. Turn left on Sheets Road 4.1 miles to cemetery on hilltop on left.
Old Huntersville	In town of Huntersville. I understand many of the original headstones have been removed from the graves, and have been discarded over a nearby embankment.
Pleasant Green	Rt. 219 North of Hillsboro to Seebert Road. Right onto Seebert Road 0.4 mile to unused Pleasant Green Church on left. Cemetery is behind church.
Ruckman	At Mill Point
Salisbury or Saulsbury Road	From Arbovale, north on Route 92, 2.5 miles to intersection on right. Turn right 0.5 miles to next intersection. Turn right 0.87 miles to Y. Stay right at Y 0.2 mile to cemetery. Cemetery is on right, and downhill from roadway.
Sharp - Jerico Rd.	From intersection of U. S. 219/39 at Marlinton go South 3/4 mile to Jerico Road. Turn right onto Jerico Rd. approx. 3 miles. Incomplete.

rest awhile. The Indian leader, an old man, sat on this rock. Around his shoulders hung a bear's intestine filled with commel mush. This he would squeeze out and eat for his lunch. Thence the Indians proceeded on a bee line westward over the Warm Springs Mountain, and on the evening of the first day camped on Muddy Run, about five miles north east of the Warm Springs.

On the second day they crossed Jacksons River near Warwickton, Back Creek Mountain, and camped near the mouth of Little Back Creek, now Mountain Gove. The boy prisoner, Joseph Mayse, was placed to sleep between two warriors. He was made very uncomfortable by a large root of the tree under which they had lain down to sleep. His sufferings becoming too painful to endure, he took one of the Indians by the hand and placed it on the source of his misery. He understood the trouble and made the other lie over and give the young prisoner a softer place to sleep.

The third day they crossed the Alleghany and camped about half way between Marlinton and Huntersville. Early on the fourth day, just after crossing the Greenbrier River at the Island ford, the Indians and their prisoners were overtaken by a pursuing party. The young prisoner was on a pack horse, and it, becoming frightened when the skirmish opened, ran off and became entangled in some grape vines. The boy was pulled off into a thicket of nettles. The Indians were so closely pressed they had not time to turn and kill the boy. The Indians were pursued some distance up Stony Creek and Indian Draft, but could not be overtaken. On their return the pursuing party picked up the young prisoner, still in the nettles near the fording, and took him back to the settlement . . .

The infant had been dashed to death against a tree on the first approach of the pursuers. It was buried near the crossing of the Marlin Run in Marlinton. (Across the road from the home of Pearl Ward, near the Pennzoil Station.)

Eight or nine years after his captivity Joseph Mayse was a soldier in the battle of Point Pleasant, and was severely wounded. Forty-six years afterwards his wounded leg was amputated above the knee, by Dr. Charles Lewis, who came all the way from Lynchburg and remained with his patient six weeks. Joseph Mayse served as magistrate between forty-five and fifty years, and was twice high sheriff. . . . (In Bath County).

Mrs. Mayse, Mrs. Sloan, and the nameless white girl were taken to the Indian towns near Chillicothe, about 275 miles from Marlinton, by the route taken by their captors. From Chillicothe they made their way towards Detroit. By the aid of friendly Indians they received directions, and finally reached Pennsylvania and thence home, after an absence of about fifteen months.

Letter from Marvin Hill

The following is a list of those cemeteries for which a canvass has been completed as of April 1994. I believe there are near 70 on the list. Others are in progress.

While collecting the information, if we did not know the proper name of the cemetery, we, for the most part, used the most prevalent name which appeared on the stones. I realize some of these are in error. Thus, we need help to correct the names.

Also, at last count, I had located 146 cemeteries in Pocahontas, but I know there are many others which have not been found. We need help with the location of any cemetery.

Those wishing to help should write to the Allegheny Regional Family History Society, P. O. Box 1804, Elkins, WV 26241, or they may call Mrs. Violet McElwee at 572-2285. That is a toll free call from Pocahontas County. Mrs. McElwee has a map of the county, and a list of those completed.

Frank Young did make a list from thirteen cemeteries in the County during the 1936 WPA project. Most of those were around the Edray area. The Cochran and Duffield were two. Thank goodness he preserved the information from Duffield.

Thank you for your help, and my sincerest thanks to the Historical Society for the invitation and chance to bring this project to their attention.

Marvin O. Hill

P. S. I did get a response from two people in the Green Bank/Durbin area from the release in the "Times." Both are helping with that area.

Cemeteries Canvassed in Pocahontas County, West Virginia as of April 1994

<u>Cemetery</u>	<u>Directions</u>
Arbovale	In community of Arbovale, WV
Bartow Church	At Church in Bartow, WV
Bethel Southern Methodist Church	East on Rt. 39 from Marlinton to intersection of Rt. 28. Left on Rt. 28 to "Gordon Dilley Road." Right on "Gordon Dilley Road" to Bethel, 1st Church on Left.
Bethel UMC	North "Back Mountain Road ___ miles from intersection in Cass, WV, to Bethel United Methodist Church. Cemetery is on grounds of Church.
Big Springs Presby. Ch.	From U. S. 219 and intersection to Snowshoe. Turn toward Snowshoe Ski Resort. Church on left just after turning.
Boyer	At Boyer, visible from roadway
Bruffey	At Emmanuel Church, Lobelia
Bussard/Buzzard	One mile N. on Rt. 92 from Frost. On small knoll visible from highway.
Corso	North from Marlinton on U. S. 219 to Back Mountain road. Turn right onto Back Mtn. Road. Continue 10-15 miles to Woods Poage Chapel. Go just past Woods Poage Chapel to next roadway to right. Turn right 0.2 miles to cemetery on right.
Curry	Visible on hilltop to N. of intersection of Rts. 92 and 84 at Frost.
Dilley	East from Marlinton on Rt. 39 to intersection with Rt. 28. Turn left onto Rt. 28 and continue to Gordon Dilley Road on right. Turn onto Gordon Dilley Road to first intersection. Turn right at first intersection to first 2 story farm home on left, (residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Dilley). Cemetery is on hill behind home. May or may not be visible from road.
Dilley at Dunmore	On Dewey and Madge Galford property approx. 1 mile south of Dunmore on Route 92. Not visible from highway.

Family of OLIVE R. RATLIFF RITCHIE, daughter of Elva M. Ratliff and Jo Anna SS. Collins Ratliff — Mrs. Eva Nevin, 912 Elizabeth St., Lebanon, Pennsylvania 17042
 ARBOGAST/BUSSARD Families — Rosemary Pickett, 1826 55th Court, Cicero, Illinois 60650
 HANNAH Family — Mary Judy Kuehster, 2696 Deming Blvd., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
 JOHN MYLES and JANE HANNA Descendants — David Myles White, 2033 Bear Ridge Road, Dundalk, Maryland 21222
 THOMAS HATTON/HATTEN — Kathryn Carlson, 912 Burning Bush Court, Gaylord, Michigan 49735
 RICHARD and ELIJAH HUDSON — Oscar M. Hudson, 18015 Heator Drive, Houston, Texas 77084
 JOHN W. GOODSELL — Died 2-13-31; established Pocahontas Tannery in Frank; wife GEORGIA ANNE BAKER GOODSELL; State Board of Regents 1900; need newspaper articles and any other info. Julian Hamed, 9301 Robnel Place, Vienna, VA 22181.

Family History Letter

Mrs. Frances Eskridge:

I have just recently completed, to my knowledge, the first major work on the family and descendants of Jacob Kéckley, Sr., of Frederick County, Virginia. Jacob lived there from as early as mid 1740's to his death in 1789—many of his descendants have lived and died in the area. There are many there today. However, one of his sons, Valentine Cackley, migrated to present-day Pocahontas County, West Virginia. His descendants continue to live there.

I am wondering if it would be possible to advertise this book in your newsletter? This book does not deal with personalities, careers, means of livelihood nor personal matters. Most of the descendants are today Cackleys and Keckleys—the Cackleys are less numerous, or I have not found as many in my over 30 years of searching—but they are all related and descendants of the original Jacob Keckley. Following is a partial description:

JACOB'S HOUSE: CACKLEY/KACKLEY/KECKLEY FAMILY 707 pages + 117 pages Index. 6"x9", printed on #50 natural acid-free paper, casebound in group C. Roxite cloth (red linen finish). Cover and front stamped with title. No photographs. Small print. Price: \$59.77 postpaid. Libraries 15% discount. Order from: Elizabeth F. Qualls, Rt. 1, Box 300, Evening Shade, Arkansas 72533-9756.

WANTED — A volunteer to clean a fine old cash register from the Peoples Store; it went through the flood.

HISTORY ITEMS

James Wooddell, of Green Bank, is still reading old papers and perusing the old order books at the Court House. He gave us these items for the Newsletter.

Pocahontas County Court Order Book 5 - Pages 126 & 127 — June 1, 1852:

On motion of Johnathon B. Casebolt, it is ordered that George W. Amiss, Josiah Beard, James W. Miller, and Sherman Clark be appointed viewers to layoff and mark the way for a road, from the House of George W. Amiss to Josiah Beard's Mill by way of Casebolt's Mill, and that they make said road as layed off by them, and report to Court the Conveniences and inconveniences that will result as well to individuals, as the publick, should said road be established, and make their report to the next Court.

Ordered that William H. Ervine be assigned to work on the precinct 4 public road of which William Waugh is surveyor.

Chrisotpher Stulting, born August 1826 in Utrich, one of the States of Holland, and who emigrated to the United States 1st May 1847 & has been a resident of Virginia ever since his arrival in the United States, this day declared, on oath, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, & renounce forever all allegiance & fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovreignty whatever and particularly to the Sovereignty of Holland.

Cornelius J. Stulting, born 4th January 1790 in Utrich, one of the States of Holland, & who emigrated to the United States, 1st May 1847 & has been a resident of Virginia ever since his arrival in the United States, this day declared on oath, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States & renounce forever all allegiance & fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty, whatever, and particularly to the Sovereignty of Holland.

Nicholas Stulting, born 18th June 1821 in Utrich, one of the Holland States, & who emigrated to the United States 1st May 1847 & has been a resident of Virginia ever since his arival in the United States, this day declared on oath, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States & renounce forever all allegiance & fidelity to any Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Sovereignty of Holland.

John Vanrenan, born 14th November 1804 in Utrich, one of the States of Holland, and who emigrated to the United States 1st of May 1847 & has been a resident of Virginia ever since his arrival in the United States, this day declared on oath, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States & renounce forever all allegiance & fidelity to any Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, & particularly to the Sovreignty of Holland.

The Pocahontas Times, 29 Jun 1893 Home Town News - A letter from Mr. Henry White announces that the corner stone of the new church to be erected near Driscol will be laid on the 9th of July next.

13 Jul 1893 Biographical Sketch, JOHN McNEIL - This person, familiarly known as "Big John" to distinguish him from two or three other contemporary Johns, is deserving of special mention as a citizen of prominence and marked influence and usefulness, in this community, in his day.

He was born April 20, 1793, at the Swago Mill, now in possession of the McClintics. His parents were Jonathan and Phoebe McNeil. The mother was a daughter of Moses Moore, the renowned pioneer, hunter and trapper. "Aunt Phoebe" was remarkable for her piety, industry, common sense, candour, plainness of speech and

kindness of heart. She managed the grist mill for years, taking off and putting on the sacks of meal and flour with amazonian dexterity and ease. In later years she merely superintended the grinding, keeping some one of her numerous grandsons to do the heavy work.

Squire McNeil was married Sept. 3, 1811, in the 19th year of his age, to Rebecca McNeil, a near relative, and settled on Dry Creek. Their family numbered three sons and eight daughters.

In boyhood, he was busily employed working the crops, digging in caves for saltpetre, assisting in running the grist mill, the power mill and the sawmill.

By diligent selfimprovement in the meanwhile he acquired all that was deemed essential at that period, to fit himself for a teacher. He taught school for many years and educated his own family and the families of his neighbors.

For much of his early life there were no physicians resident nearer than Warm Springs and Lewisburg. Consequently sick people had to rely upon improvised home treatment. Mr. McNeil procured and read medical books, and with the assistance of Dianah Saunders, and others experienced in nursing the sick, the people of Swago and vicinity were remarkably well cared for. In the later years of his life he was sent for from other neighborhoods. These services were in the main gratuitously rendered.

In politics he was a Democrat, in religion a fervent disciple of Wesley. He died November 10, 1861. He sleeps in a well preserved grave in the Buckley Cemetery, one of the best cared for burial grounds in the county.

"Life's duty done, securely laid

Unheeded o'er his silent dust

In this his last retreat

The storms of life may beat.

Dunmore News - Samuel Kline, Jr. is running the Dunmore mill. Little Owen Kerr, 2 1/2 years old, son of Renick and Belle Kerr, was kicked in the head by a horse on Friday evening last and instantly killed. He was buried at Dunmore. . . .

Home Town News - Many were shocked to hear of the sudden death of William Campbell, at Huntersville, last Thursday. He dropped dead on the front porch of Loury and Doyle's store . . native born Scotchman . . . five children including John E. Campbell, editor of the Alleghany Sentinel.

Green Bank News - Mr. James Benson of Monterey, Va. has rented L. Wiseman's steam sawmill and has started to sawing. Died, on Back Alleghany on the 8th inst. of diphtheria, Miss Cassell, daughter of John Cassell. There will be a public meeting at this place on the 20th. The object is to take steps to start a high school

20 Jul 1893 Home Town News - A. M. Oliver of Green Bank District resigned the office of Constable. The contract for building a new courthouse and jail was awarded the Manly Manufacturing Company of Dalton, Ga. at \$28,483. . . .

27 Jul 1893 Wallace Sheets, son of George Sheets, age 15 years, died at Robert Sutton's on Back Alleghany of diphtheria. Also a daughter of Robert Sutton, age 9 years, died last week with the same disease.

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17 Aug 1893 Green Bank News - Two more of Newton Gum's children have died of diphtheria and he and his wife are down with the disease. Mr. Thomas Cassell and child are low, and Robert Sutton's are better - he has lost three.

24 Aug 1893 Green Bank News - Died on the 17th inst. of diphtheria near Traveler's Repose, a son of Daniel Stone, aged 15 years.

31 Aug 1893 Certificates of teachers and percent: No. 1: M. G. Mathews, 95; John S. Moore, 94; C. S. McNulty, 92; Nora Bobbett, 92; Annette Ligon, 91; Alice Clark, 91; W. F. Snedegar, 90; J. A. McLaughlin, 90; W. H. Shafer, 90; G. E. Moore, 90; Allie Baxter, 90; Lena C. Hill, 90; No. 2: Claudia Dysard, 90; Lula Burner, 87; Verdie Clark, 87; Neva McNeil, 86; Emma Burner, 86; Alice McLaughlin, 86; Ella Kerr, 85; Lena McLaughlin, 85; Maggie Eagle, 85; Lula A. Bobbett, 84; Bertie Beard, 84; Georgia Hannah, 84; Nora Riley, 84; Mattie Curry, 84; W. L. Anderson, 83; Allie McLaughlin, 83; Birdie Baxter, 83; Joanna Silva, 81; Lena Kennison, 80; Nora Kennison, 80. No. 3 - None. Issued: Dennis McNeil, aged 14, made an average grade of 81 but was too young to be eligible for a certificate to teach.

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21 Sept 1893 Green Bank News -.....The Graded School will open on the 25th instead of the 18th inst. as the Principal failed to get here on time.

4 Jan 1894 - Died: Judge William T. Gammon, once a prominent citizen of our county, and of late years a resident of the State of Missouri, died of heart failure Dec. 11th at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, aged about 67 years. He was a Ruling Elder in his church, filled several important positions while a citizen of Pocahontas County, and was for several years a Probate Judge in Missouri. Home News - Andy Taylor, of Williams's River, has a fine shepherd dog who will extinguish any fire that is of such a nature to make it possible for him to do so, such as a lighted match thrown on the floor beside him. If a newspaper is lighted he will roll over it until the fire is quite out.

19 Apr 1894 - A SLAVE'S TRIBUTE - We are allowed to publish the following letter, copied verbatim from the original, found among the papers of the late Mrs. John W. Warwick. No one can fail to recognize the pathos and beauty of expression of the Christian that seems to creep unbidden into this letter. The writer, a former slave of the Warwicks, is long since dead:

the 5, 1876

Staunton, Va

August

My dear mistress I rite this to let you that I never forgot you pleas tell me how all are and giv my lov to all and ples dont wonder at this writing for I did it myself. I cante spel good but however I hope you can make it out. When I spent the winter at the springs I were on able to get to see you but I remember very well how you told lme about god. I find him kind having tender mercy since he will not forsake us. every messenger of affliction may be regarded as coming to us with an olive branch in one hand - a love token gathered in bowers of paradise and in the other, a cup, mingled by one too gracious to put in one needless ingredient of sorrow. thou shalt not be burned neither shall the flames kindle upon thee. Since I have seen you I met many strange trials but god has been good

in 1850, he was busily employed working the crops, digging in caves for saltpetre, assisting in running the grist mill, the power mill and the sawmill.

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Staunton, Va

August

My dear mistress I rite this to let you that I never forgot you pleas tell me how all are and giv my lov to all and ples dont wonder at this writing for I did it myself. I cante spel good but however I hope you can make it out. When I spent the winter at the springs I were on able to get to see you but I remember very well how you told lme about god. I find him kind having tender mercy since he will not forsake us. every messenger of affliction may be regarded as coming to us with an olive branch in one hand - a love token gathered in bowers of paradise and in the other, a cup, mingled by one too gracious to put in one needless ingredient of sorrow. thou shalt not be burned neither shall the flames kindle upon thee. Since I have seen you I met many strange trials but god has been good in the midst of the very midst of the sea's tempest to say fear not it is I be not afraid. I have no mother for god has taken her. I do not think I will be here long - a few days and I bid this world adue.

give my lov to all

MARY COLEMAN

Dr. John O. McNeil,
1127 Pine Street,
St. Louis 1, Mo.

Decatur, Illinois.
March 21-1957

Dear Dr. McNeil:

Your letter of the 20nd inst. arrived this a.m., in re - the Postoffice of Millpoint, W. Va., originally "Cacleytown", and some inquiry concerning the "Cacley Family".

You seem to have settled at least the time that "Millpoint, W. Va." (now W. Va.) became a "U.S. Post office" - however, the name of the town could have been changed earlier than the date the P.O. was established.

I have a copy of a letter written on Feb. 6 1893 by "Dr. Cephas Cacley", Myer'sville, Ky. to "Wm. H. Cacley" of Kancoville, W. Va. (This Wm. H. is the son of (B) Valentine Cacley Jr. - not the "Wm. H. C." of near Millpoint), in which he was seeking info. about the Wm. Cacley - and his letter contained the following paragraph = "In a list of battle skirmishes in Va. I find the name 'Cacleytown'. I could not find such a Postoffice - where is it? I think Wm. Cacley spoke of the place where his father's ="

Of course, this has reference to "Civil War Skirmishes", and this would be thirty years after the date the U.S. Dept. Records show that the town was Millpoint. (1865 - less 1835 = 30 years) However, between 1862 and 1865 the residents and the Civil War Soldiers and correspondents, evidently still called the little village "Cacleytown". The above listed 1893 letter was where I conceived the idea that "Cacleytown" did not become "Millpoint" until the latter part of the Civil War, or later.

The above named "Dr. Cephas Cacley" was of the 4th Generation, a son of (W) Joseph (now) and Elizabeth (Turner) W., and he a son of (W) Elias (now) Wacley Sr., a son of "Jacob Wacley Sr. (1701-1788), W. Cov. Gen. No. 1.

You ask the privilege to look over my "Cacley" data at some time - and that "Bill" Cacley may have given me much of this material. "Bill" had sent me no data, until a letter came on Mch. 2nd - in which he sent "Info." for his Branch, his parents, grand parents, and great grand parents (Gen. No. 3) - of Levi (now) Sr. and Nancy (now) (Bridgman) Cacley. He sent no data, not even names, for his grandfathers (C) Wm. James C. 3 Brothers and 2 Sisters.

I note that you are compiling a History of the "McNeil Family", therefore, I am wondering how far back you may know about the "Original Wacley Ancestors" who came to the "Colonies" - and if you know about the three spellings of the Original Family name of WACLEY, namely - "KECKLEY - KOCKLEY & CACKLEY".

Before I forget it - you are welcome to come look over my (now)

"Keechley Family History Data", at any time it may suit your convenience - however - I wish to state that my "Cackley Branches" data is LIMITED, as I personally have contacted none of the "Cackley Branches" - I ran into "Bill" in a rather peculiar manner. I wrote the "Acad. of Commerce" at Millport, not then knowing it was such a small village - my letter was sent to the "Prison Camp" - then relayed to "Wm. H. Cackley" of the "Iron Cakes Firm" - and he replied - my inquiry concerned the date that "Cackleytown" became "Millport" - and - "Bill" did not know.

I will explain a little more about the "Keechley F. History" processing of data - It looks like we will not be "compiling" for 20 or 30 years yet. There are at present 3 historians, and a General Genealogist - 5 engaged - I have been working on this "History" for only about 5 1/2 years. The "Genl. Genealogist", about 8 years - at present we have "catalogued" probably over 9,000 ancestors & descendants - I alone - have added over 4,000 in my 5 1/2 years, or almost 1/2 of our total.

I spent about 3 years on the "Keechley" Bels. Oney, and while doing so - ran into a "Kackley Bel." out in Nebraska, who - in 1865 went into "Court" in Attumora, Iowa, and Legally changed his last name to "KEECHLEY" - and at that time he had 8 children, ranging in age from 6 to 20 years - and they all became "KEECHLEY (S)" without any legal procedure except his oldest son who applied with his father. This instance - threw me into "processing" "Kackley" Branches - before I was ready to do so - therefore, for the past 2 1/2 yrs + - I have been "processing" "Kackley" Branches.

Our "Genl. Genealogist" - "Mr. Finley B. Campbell" of Summit City, Ohio - has been "processing" mostly - "Cackley" Branches, therefore, he has MORE "CACKLEY" detail data than we other 3 "Historians" - though - we all do know about what more each of us fear are doing.

I now, I would roughly say - probably 300 "Cackley" names, beginning with Gen. No. 2 of "Valentine and Mary (Dyer) Cackley" and their 6 sons + 4 daughters - names only - no dates - on the 3rd Gen. - I have a few dates - but from the 4th Gen. onward we have some of the Bels. I do have both names and dates. Mr. Campbell, I am sure has much more "Cackley data" than he has been to do.

Mr. Genl. Historian searched for some 8 years to finally PROVE that the ORIGINAL name here in the "Economy" was "KEECHLEY" - we still can NOT locate the leading record of the 1st Gen.

of "Jacob Kachley Sr." - He evidently came here in the late 1770's or early 1780's. Which is too early for the first "Ship loading records" at Phila. Penn., shown in "Kapp's Thirty Thousand Names", which includes the "Immigrants in Penn" from 1777 to 1776, or 50 years.

Possibly you have, or have heard of the "Article" entitled - "THE CACKLEYS", published by the "Hon. Charles B. Johnson" of Clarksburg, W. Va. In the "Martinsburg Times" of Feb. 16-1946. If you do have it - "throw it into the waste-basket", as it is the most "in-informative bunch of 'Info.' ever headed to the many - 'Cackley, Kachley and Kachley Cousins' that we know of. It is practically ALL based on "THEORY". And that "Article" was "clipped" by many of our Virg. Cousins, and "circulated" all over the various States. We "Historians" now call this "Honorable Chas. B. Johnson" the "HOCKEY" C.B.J.

He is a descendant from the (1) John Kachley SR. Bch., through his daughter (1) Rachel (Ka) YOE - now "105+", (2) Hannah (Ka) Johnson; (1) John Ka. Johnson; (2) Wm. James Johnson - then the (2) Hon. Chas. B. Johnson Gen. No. 6, of Clarksburg, Va. (an Attorney).

In his article "The Cackleys" - he sets up the "French Family" of "SEBASTIAN CARVELIN" AS our ORIGINAL ANCESTOR - this French name is pronounced in French as if spelled "CACKERIE". They sailed from Rotterdam, Holland in the "Princess Augusta", with Samuel Marchant as "Master", PALATINES with their families, in all 330 persons, they landed at Phila. Penn. as Vessell No. 47. on Sep. 16-1736. At that time - the "Ship lists" only showed the "Male passengers" from 16 yrs. upward. The women were carried as "FREIGHTS", the children as "HALF-FREIGHTS". At that time - three "Ship lists" were made - two of the males 16 & upwards signed, one to German allegiance to the "King of England" - the other to take oath to the "Penn. Colonial British Government" - If you intended to live in that British Colony of Penn. The "third Ship list" was prepared by the Ship's "Master", in this case "Samuel Marchant" - he or some sub. officer - made this list in their own hand-writing - Spelling the names as they understood the pronunciations. And on this Master's Ship list these "CARVELIN" names were spelled "CACKERIE" - on the two lists they signed - they plainly spelled their names "CARVELIN" - a very few of these names can be deciphered - I have "Platolats" of all three of these "Ship-lists". There were 7 children in this family. But -

only the father and 2 sons signed, namely, Sebastian, Diedrick (signed as DIOOY) and Jean. Sebastian Jr. died en route.

The "Master's" list showed them as follows:-

No. 70 - SEBASTIAN CACKENE, age 50 yrs; No. 71 - SEBASTIAN CACKENE, age 22 yrs. (DIED); No. 72 - DIEDERICK CACKENE, age 70 yrs; and No. 73 - Hans (actually Jean) CACKENE, age 17 yrs. One other male died en route, namely, HANS JONER.

The "Master's" list showed 130 males, 164 persons - less 2 deceased leaves 118 - but only 114 signed the other two lists - So 6 casualties went to other colonies to settle.

A distant relative of "Chas B. Johnson" - "Mrs. H. E. Collins" thru (1) Johnka Soc. dr. (2) Rachel (W) (W) now York, and others - she Gen. No. 6 - Mrs. C. B. Johnson's "Sister" for he to use his "THROAT" - and she actually believed the "Cackenes" WERE our original ancestors. I will relate more of "Mrs. H. E. Collins" later on.

I could not see these "Cackenes" as our original ancestors for three reasons - FIRST - because I felt sure on Mrs. NOTTRENCH; SECOND - none of the names of "SEBASTIAN, DIEDERICK OR JEAN" ever appeared in the "Jacob Heckley Sr. Branch", or any of his children, or grand children's Bchs.; THIRLY - his name was "Jacob SR." Spelled his name "HECKLEY", as did his 5 children.

Therefore, when I had a little spare time in 1953, I began a search in Penn. to either PROVE or DISAPPROVE these "Cackenes" as our original ancestors. In about 4 mos time, by correspondence, I PROVED (thru the Cackene Family Gen. Genealogist Mr. Henry S. Cackene, Hillsbury, Penn.) that the Cackenes were not even a "LINEAGE" by any of Sebastian SR's 7 children marrying into either a "KE-KA or CACKLEY" Family. If I could have contacted this "Henry S. Cackene" at first - 10 days was all I would have needed to PROVE them not even a "Lineage".

The "British Anglicising Law" of 1718 in the "Colony of Penn.". Finally caught up with the Cackene Family in its third generation in Penn., as in about 1760, when they became - "COCKLEY - GOCKLEY & COCKLIN (S)".

Now, about "Mrs. H. E. Collins" - She was not what I would call a "Historian" - but she was searching for an ancestor who was a "Rev. War Soldier" - So - she could become a "D.A.R.". She traced down - "Kackley - Whitman - Tribby - Yast - Barnes (2 Gds) and Collins". She knew that (1) John Kackley SR - WAS a "Rev. War Soldier" - BUT she could not

find his record in either Frederick or Hampshire counties -
So, as she believed the Caguelins were new original settlers - and
that in the 1700's boundary lines were quite indifferent - she went
up into Laurens & Cumberland Co. Penn., and took a "John
Cockley" (actually Jean Caguelin) who was known as a "Private
in Cumberland Co. Pn. Militia, 3rd Battalion in 1781," and she
added - "and Laurens Co. Penn.". He - probably never fired a gun
at any body in the Rev. War - as the peace treaty was signed in 1781.

The "engineered" her lineage this way:- Emma Barnes Callins,
dtr of Saml M. Trilby Callins, dtr. of Frances Yost Trilby, dtr. of
Rachel Cockley (actually Kackley - D.E.K.) Yost, dtr. of John Cockley,
and the said John Kackley a son of Jacob Kackley (actually Kecaley
D.E.K.). To support this "John Cockley" under "ancestral services"
she brought in: An Archivist, Penn. State Library; Frank Huguenot;
Sebastian Caguelin, his sons Sebastian (deceased & now reached Penn. - D.E.K.),
Dietrich and Jean; Anne Mary Gay by - a member Penn. Huguenot Soc.
from "Jean"; John Cockley owner of Grist mills near Winchester Va.;
who was one of four brothers who operated mills near Capon Springs Va.;
about 1812 (was 1817 D.E.K.) John Kackley (KECKLEY - COCKLEY - CACKLEY)
came to Germany Co. Ohio from near Winchester Va. The name is also
spelled "GOCKLEY - KEELEY - KUECHELE - KOCHLEIN & GOCKLEY". =

This was sure a "master piece - of deceit" - but she
became a "D.A.R.".

After - 3 yrs. searching - I secured her "old Stell Friend Box"
full of letters, papers, notes, etc - which she accumulated in
about 35 years searching - it was at my home for about 2 1/2
years - (just picked up - 2 mos. ago). A copy of the 1893 letter (one of
them) by Dr. Cephus Kackley - was found in that "old Friend Box".
I also copied in long hand, two copies each of over 50 letters,
which I felt had "possibilities". The two Dr. Cephus Ka. letters
were worth more than all the others located.

He was a descendant of (4) Elias Ka. SR., now commonly known
as "ELLIS", through his son (4) Joseph & Elizabeth (Turner) Ka.,
then (3) Dr. Cephus Kackley (Gen no 4). Through these two letters
of Dr. Cephus Ka., in the past 2 years we have contacted descendants
of almost all of (4) Elias Ka. SR.'s 12 children, whereas, before that
we had only contacted about 5 of them.

Probably I better give you the data, as we now have it
for Generation no. 1 of "Jacob Kecaley SR.", who migrated
from Laurens Co. Penn. in 1741 to the "Valley of Virg." (now the
(now)

Honolulu Valley) and settled in what is now Frederick County. Here he secured approx. 2,000 acres of land and operated a "Plantation" for about 47 years, or until his death in 1788. Have you ever learned where this plantation was located?

= GEN. NO. 1 = KECKLEY FAMILY HISTORY =

Jacob (None) KECKLEY SR. B- 1701¹⁷⁰¹ IN STAMHEIM, NORTHEMBERG, GERMANY.

D- FEB 16-1788 IN FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRG.

BRO. FEB. 18-1788 IN OLD FURNACE CEMETERY, NEAR ST. JOHN'S CHURCH AND CEMETERY, LOCATED ABOUT 2 MI. WEST OF MOUNT WILLIAMS, ON STATE ROUTE NO. 600.

MARR. - ABOUT 1740 IN LANCASTER CO. PENN., NE BELLEVILLE - To -

ANCE - B- -1717; D- -1805 IN FREDERICK CO., VIRG.

BRO. IN ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY.

= CHILDREN =

(1) John (None) KECKLEY SR. B- 7-30-1744, LANCASTER CO. PENN. D- 4-23-1813, GUERNSEY CO., OHIO - NEW IN NOBLE CO., 2 1/2 MILES SO. EAST OF PLEASANT CITY, GUERNSEY CO., OHIO. HE HAD 3 SONS & 5 DTRS. - MOST OF THEM LIVED IN GUERNSEY CO., OHIO. HE WAS A REVEREND SOLDIER. BORN IN C. S. RICH CEMETERY S.E. OF PLEASANT CITY, OHIO.

(2) Jacob (None) KECKLEY SR. NO BIRTH OR DEATH DATA. MARR. MARGARET SEELST - HAD 2 SONS & 3 DTRS. INHERITED THE HOME PLANTATION IN 1788, DIED IN TESTATE ONLY A FEW YEARS LATER. ESTATE EVIDENTLY HEAD CONTACT BY WIFE MARGARET, AS NO RECORDS CAN BE FOUND.

(3) VALENTINE (None) KECKLEY SR. NO BIRTH OR DEATH DATES - MARR. "MARY (None) FRYE" OF RAPID SPRINGS, VA., EVIDENTLY A DTR. OF THE EARLY PIONEERS "ABRAHAM & AENEAS FRYE" OF FREDERICK CO., VIRG., THE GRD. DTR. OF BENJAMIN FRYE (DIED IN FRYE CO. IN 1753). THIS FRYE FAMILY CAME FROM HANTSBERG CO. PENN. IN ABOUT 1738 AND SETTLED ON "CEDAR CREEK". IN ABOUT 1788 "VALENTINE CO. SR." MIGRATED TO WHAT IS NOW POCAHONTAS CO., W. VA., AT THAT TIME WAS GREENBRIER CO., HE SETTLED AT WHAT IS NOW "MILLPOINT, W. VA.", WHERE HE ESTABLISHED AS "BLACKLY TOWN". HERE HE BUILT A MODERN MILL FOR THAT TIME; PROJECTED A "TANNERY"; STARTED A "TILT-HAMMERS" AND A "GENERAL STORE". HE ALSO PROMOTED & ENCOURAGED OTHER USEFUL INDUSTRIES IN THAT SECTION. HE ACQUIRED A VERY HANDSOME ESTATE. HE HAD 6 SONS & 4 DTRS.

(4) ELIAS (None) KECKLEY SR. NO BIRTH DATA; D- ABOUT 1816 IN FREDERICK CO., VIRG., WHERE HE LIVED HIS ENTIRE LIFE. MARR. "CATHERINE", EVIDENTLY IN FREDERICK CO., VA. THEY HAD 8 SONS & 4 DTRS., ONE SON "BENJAMIN" DIED AT AN EARLY AGE. THEIR FIRST SON, REMAINED IN VIRG., ALSO (6) ELIAS JR. WHO MARR. & DIED AT A FAMILY YOUNG AGE. THE OTHER CHILDREN CAME TO GUERNSEY CO., OHIO TO RESIDE, & (2) JACOB & SARAH SWAPP TO KY - THEN ON TO KNOX CO., IND. (NEAR VINCENTES).

- (5) KATHERINE & (6) MARY = { THESE TWO DTS. WE STILL KNOW NOTHING ABOUT - SO, DO NOT KNOW HOW THEY SPOKE THEIR LAST NAMES, OR WHEN THEY MARRIED.
- (7) BENJAMIN (NONE) KECKLEY - EVIDENTLY DIED IN DEC. 1780, AS HIS ESTATE WAS APPRAISED ON JAN. 8, 1781, VALUATION OF \$554 POUNDS, (ABOUT \$30,000⁰⁰ TODAY - D.E.K.), THE SALE HELD ON JAN. 16-1781, ESTATE SETTLED ON OCT. 5-1781. ONLY HEIN, WIFE "CATHERINE", WHO BECAME "MRS. HEIN RICHARDS" BEFORE THE ESTATE WAS SETTLED. HE ONE OF THE "APPRAISORS". THE ABOVE DATA SHOWS CLEARLY WHY "BENJAMIN" WAS NOT MENTIONED IN HIS FATHER'S WILL - MADE ON AUG 1ST-1781. HE HAD DIED ABOUT 8+ MONTHS PRIOR, AND LEFT NO HEIRS - EXCEPT - HIS WIFE CATHERINE. SRS. WILL PROBATED ON OCT. 6-1781, IN BOOK 5 PP 277, WINCHESTER, VIRG. EXECUTORS WERE HIS DEAR WIFE (NOT NAMED) & SON "EDWIN". THE SETTLEMENT OF HIS ESTATE WAS DELAYED, EVIDENTLY BECAUSE "MRS. ANCE KECKLEY" (HIS WIFE) DID NOT "OBEY".
- HE WAS A RUSSIAN SOLDIER
45 -
"BENJAMIN CAKLEY" -
A MEMBER OF "DARTON
MORGAN CO. OF VIRG RIFLE-
MEN (96). HE WAS WOUNDED
ON DEC 30-1775 AT THE BATTLE
FOR BURET CREEK."
"THIS CO." MADE TWO "FAMOUS BEE-LINE
MARCHES" OF 100 MILES FROM WINCHESTER,
V.B. TO BOSTON, MASS. IN 25 DAYS, OR
AN AVE. OF 20 MILES PER DAY.
(JULY 14 TO AUG. 7TH)

This will give you a good general idea of Gen No. 1 - and the THREE different spellings of the original family name, which the "Historians" are SURE was not intentional - but due to "CIRCUMSTANCES". Caused by these "German Boys" pronunciation of their last name. A German always pronounces an "E" as if it was a long or short "A" in English, therefore, they pronounced their names "KACKLEY". If a German wrote it down they would spell it "KECKLEY", but others would spell it either "Kackley" or "CAKLEY" - both pronounced the same. Therefore - as these German Boys eventually owned "tangible property", the documents were frequently made out WRONG, and when they disposed of that property they were compelled to use these wrong spelled names - which furnished their wrong spelled names. In the middle 1700's it was more important to "tell the Soil" to make a living - than it was - to worry about the "Spelling of your name" - therefore - 2 Sons (1) John & (2) Elias became "Kackley", 1 Son (3) Valentine became "CAKLEY", and 2 Sons remained "KECKLEY'S" (1) John Jr. & (2) Benjamin), although "Benjamin" was frequently called a "Cackley".

Now, you are probably wondering how I fit into this "Picture" - Well, I am, so to speak - a "lost KECKLEY, who can not find his flock". After 5 1/2 years searching, I am unable to trace my ancestors farther back than my 3rd. Gen. Father, namely, "John Keckley" (1807-75) who was born "Somerset" in Virginia - his parents names still unknown to me 4 Historians. He migrated to Greene Co. Penn., where on 8-21-1821 he married "Christina Breckenbaugh" (1805-1893) - In 1827 they migrated to "Somerset" to near Utica, Licking Co. Ohio, where he bought 111 acres of timberland - built a "log-cabin" and began clearing the land & raising his family of 6 Sons & 2 dtrs. - (1) James Lander ("LEE") Ke. was my 4th. Gen. Father, (over)

(1837-1904) in 1856, Pickering Co. Ohio, he met "Amy (name) Harker" (1834-1900) that fall they migrated via "Carrington", with a brother & wife. Columbus K. & wife to near Bloomington, McLean Co. Ill., where they settled on a farm - they had 7 sons & 2 daughters - (1) John Harker K. my father - (1860-1914) mar. 1884 - "CYNTHIA FREDERICA WHITE" (that that name - if you can) in McLean Co. Ill. (1866 - Still living here in Denton, age - past 91 years) - they had 1 son & 1 daughter - (1) D. H. Harker Kerkley, the writer - b. 1-18-1886, mar. 6-16-1917 Winchester, Tenn., "Amy Helen Sims" b. 8-13-1890 Jasper Co. Mo. - both living - no children. The wife a "Stroke Victim" - blind Clark Nov. 1949 - left side affected - Still in a "wheel-chair", and will be the balance of her days there.

"Public Records" in the Virginia are scarce articles - some due to the ravages of three wars - "Rev. - 1811 and Civil". First marriage records in Frederick Co. Va in 1784 - too late to "catch" any of the 7 children of Gen. No. 1 of Jacob Co. SR. Deaths 1784 or 86 yrs. later - Births 1896 or 114 yrs later than marriages.

I am wondering if you have heard about the two books on W. Va. Land Grants, assessments etc. that has recently been published by the State Auditor "Edgar B. Sims". One is "Making of a State" 9 1/2 x 12" printed in 12 pt type, bound in blue & gold Buckram - 713 pages - covering items from 1733 to 1955. Copies of Land Grants to Geo. Washington, a few of his officers and soldiers, and other individuals by the "Crown of England" and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and parts thereof - Price \$5.50 per copy.

The other book is the "Sims index to Land Grants in W. Virginia", of 864 pages of 50,000 names of persons to whom grants were made in the territory now W. Va., some of which date back to 1746. "Price \$2.00 per copy.

I learned of the above books when I bought a modern detail map of "Hampshire & Pocahontas Co's, W. Va." from the "Dept. of Highways" at Charleston, W. Va. - and on Feb. 7th received a nice letter from State Auditor "Edgar B. Sims". In my letter I asked if any "Ker-Kar or Cackley(s)" lived in Charleston, and that I was interested in summary of finding out about Land Grants and assessment lists of these persons in Hampshire Co. from about 1760 onward - as it seems that Counties Public Records were all destroyed during the Civil War. Mr. Sims advised that he had made a brief search of the assessment Records and Grants of Hampshire Co. (their earliest records in 1728) He did not find any Grants in these names - but did find in 1809 the name of "Abraham KERKLEY", 127 acres. In 1816 the name is entered as "Abraham Kerkley" 127 acres on "Drains of Mill Branch". No where

on the "Assessment Records" of Hampshire County earlier than 1809
do we find the names you list.

In searching our Index on Grants we find that Valentine Keckley obtained
a Grant in Bath County, Va. in 1797 on Knapp's Creek. This area was in
Pocahontas Co., which was formed in 1821. A search of Pocahontas Co. Land
Assessment Books of 1822 (our earliest) reveals a number of "Cackley's" viz: =
Valentine, William, Levi, Benjamin & Joseph. (These were all sons of Valentine
SR - DEEDS). Pocahontas Co. was formed from Bath, Radcliff & Randolph Co.'s
in 1821, but the area in which these persons appear to have owned land
would be the part from Bath Co. Bath was formed from Augusta Co. in
1790. We do not find any of the names you mentioned in our City or
Telephone Directories. A copy of the "Valentine Keckley" Land Grant can
be made for you at a price of \$1.50. Signed - Edgar B. Sims - State Auditor.

The above info. about the land assessed to "Abraham Ka"
was exactly what I was seeking - and - that info. cost me NOTHING.
I had understood (from the 1893 letter of Dr. Ephes Ka) that "Abraham" Ka
died on his farm which adjoined Dr. C. Ka's father's (Joseph Ka) at
near Capon Bridge, Va. (now W. Va.) - this death was on 6-15-1849. The main
reason for my present interest in "Abraham Ka's Family" is - that
we now suspect our "John Keckley (1800-70)" of Licking Co., Ohio
may BE a son of this (1) "Abraham Keckley", the son of (2) "Elias Ka. SR."
On my detail Co. Map of Hampshire Co., I locate the stream -
"Drains of Mill Branch", just to the N.E. of Capon Bridge, and on the
west slopes of "Timber Ridge" - a continuation of the "Big or
Great North Mountain Range."

Now - our "Chore" is to secure a "Sinner" in Charleston W. Va. to
search the U.S. Census Records of "Blooming Township" near the "Drains
of Mill Creek Branch" for the years of 1810 and 1820 of the "Abraham &
Christina (Whisen) Keckley Family" to secure all the names of their
children, which will show their nearest ages on these two Census years.
Both Census Records are necessary, because, some shown in the 1810 Census
Record by 1820 will be married, and listed elsewhere, and some shown in
the 1820 Census would not be born by the time the 1810 Census was taken.

IF "Abraham Ka." had a son "John", whose age shows he would
be born in 1802 - our "problem" will seem to be "SOLVED".

Of course, you know how difficult it is to secure info. by
remote control (correspondence), especially 200 years back, as only
a few "Quakers" will go to the Court House or the State Dept. of Health
to secure detail data for the F. History - and - if you must buy
three "Documents" at \$1.00 per, they soon run into many hundreds
(over)

of dollars - but if you try to make too many "Personal Cells" you may, like many former historians, become a "Public Curse". "Public Genealogists" at from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per hour also soon become quite expensive.

Mr. Campbell's asst. "Mr. William H. Hackley" of Byramville, Ohio, inserted \$8.00 in one, which produced the following item taken from "Rev. Christian Streit's" Diary: "Feb. 18-1788 - BURIED AT OLD FURNACE, JACOB KECKLEY, AGED 86 YEARS, FROM STAMHEIM, WORTTEMBERG. TEXT REV. 14:13".

We have known of this "Rev. C. Streit" the Lutheran Church Minister at Winchester from July, 19-1785 to 1814 - as his name appears on many of the Keckley & Hackley Boys & Girls Marriage Records of that Era; and we had utmost confidence in him and his records, therefore, we feel the above "Diary Entry" is as authentic as any "Public Record". All of Jacob Keckley's sons, except Benjamin - and his wife "Alec" WERE living when he was buried on Feb. 18-1788 - therefore, he secured the above info. for his sermon and "Diary" - direct from the family, so, it MOST BE AUTHENTIC.

The above item to me settled 4 items for "Jacob Keckley", namely, his approx. birth year, death date, nationality - and above all that his original name here in the Colonies WAS "KECKLEY", which I have contended for the past 5 years, although in his will the "maker" spelled it "Kacledy" - which "just" signed with "his mark". If he could not sign his own name - then - he evidently could not read either, so, he could not determine that his name WAS INCORRECTLY SPOelled.

In re - your original ancestor's name - I imagine that you may have discovered by now that it was "McNIE" - German - and pronounced as "Mc. KEEL or McNEH". And the spelling became changed by the pronunciation, the same as the "Keckley name".

In further reference to the "Rev. Streit Diary Entry" - I feel that this "Diary" would disclose many items that the Frederick & Hampshire County Public Records did not yet show - and that it would be foolish to pay this "Public Genealogist" \$8.00 every time we suspected an "item" might be found in it - so - why not try to locate that "Diary".

So, I wrote the present Minister of the Winchester Lutheran Church, and learned that the Church Trustees had published in 1954 a book entitled "THIS HERITAGE", which included the "Rev. Streit Diary" (singular), obtainable at \$4.00 per copy. So, I sent check and had 6 copy within a week. The "Diary" covered 43 pages - but - began

on July 19-1785, and ended abruptly on Nov. 28-1788 - not even completing the year 1788 - a coverage of about $3\frac{1}{3}$ years ONLY. Very disappointing, as I anticipated "Diaries" covering possibly 40 or 50 years. Only two "Keckley" items appeared, namely, the burial of Jost SE, and the election on Dec. 15-1787 of "Edlis Keckley" as a Reformed Deacon of the "Old Furnace Church". Two other "Keckley" names appeared in the 396 page Book, namely, "Harry B." as Elder 1792-95 and Financial Secy. 1915- at Winchester, and "Frank" as a confirmed member in the Dec 31-1953 listing.

And during the $3\frac{1}{3}$ years of the "Diary" Rev. Street gave 386 Sermons, 129 baptisms, 163 Confirmations, had 157 Marriage Ceremonies & 43 Funerals. But not a single marriage of a "Keckley or a Kackley". He also preached at many other Lutheran Churches in that Section - also 3 times at Phila, Penn., one at Lancaster, Penn., Hagerstown, Md. & Sunbury. These trips were all made on "horseback" - took one week to ride to Phila., or two weeks per sermon. He came to Lancaster, Penn. "Rev. C. Street" died in Winchester on 3-10-1814. Served there 1785-1794 & 1804-1812 = 18 years, and at Middletown New Woodstock 1795-1803 or 9 years - a total of 27 years in "The Valley of Virginia". He died at age of 67 years 9 mos. & 3 days. If you are a "Lutheran" - the book "This Heritage" would be very interesting to you, as it covers the founding of the Lutheran Churches in Virginia.

If you are interested in W. Virg., write "Edgar B. Sims" State Auditor W. Virg., Charleston, W. Va., for a copy of his circular on his "Boons" - and copies of the "Map of present W. Va. as of 1738 - and as of 1780", which will give you an excellent idea of the Section you were born in, and for .25¢ you may obtain a very detail map of Pocahontas Co. W. Va., which even shows all farm residences.

Since Auditor Sims last name is the same as my wife's "maiden" name - I am "playing a few cards" with her - for some additional info. in "Hampshire County", because, the records at Romney now date back to only 1865 - prior ones destroyed during "Civil War" - he seems very accommodating - so - to further the sale of his "Boons" - I may get some "extra favors".

I have not yet asked "Bill" to pinpoint the two "mills" built by Valentine Cackley SE. - are they on the small stream that flows thru Millpoint and empties into the "Greenbrier River" about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles away, or on the Greenbrier? I have assumed that neither are now being operated. The detail Co. Map published by the State shows "Saw Mills", but no "Grist Mills" - a "Seasonal Industry" is shown at "Millpoint", also a Business Building, 6 Farm Homes, and one Home House - and nearby 2 Farm Homes and one Home House. "Bill" tells me the Population is 15 persons.

(over)

- Page No 12 1/2 =
(I dislike the two-de-no)

Research - on a Beh. of 10 Children - there are a few that "bea" giving their Beh. data - and - when other Beas can Not give their data - you are forced to seek "Public Records" - and if not convenient to "View", you must buy them, which soon runs into many dollar extra expense.

To save expense, I plan to soon go to Charleston, Ill., and have them "dig" the dusty Birth & Death record books for me to peruse, beginning with No. 1 - and on the Marriage Books - from about 1860 onward. This will invaluable probably two or three hundred times - but will save about \$100.00 in "fees" for Certified Records. Before the trip - I plan to go to Springfield, and search the "1865 State Census" "micro-film-records" (with a good magnifying glass), to help determine if the parents were then still living - if not - then I will know they died some time between Aug 4-1860 (Census taking date), and the date the State Census taken in 1865 - I must search in both Counties of "Coles & Cumberland" to determine this. Then anyway I must learn their approx. death dates, and try to find their burial place in some rural cemetery - a tough job.

Most "Historians" take what is sent them, and leave the "Stubborn" branch go - but that makes a very poor "History" - So, I make every effort possible to complete every Branch 100% - IF they do not take too much money to complete.

By the way - can you furnish me the names and address of any of the descendants of - (6) Joseph & Susan (McClure) Co. and (7) Benjamin & Fanny (McKee) Cackley who migrated to Jackson Co. Ohio? - We have been unable to locate any of these Branches.

I also note you quote Thomas Hill's wife as Ann Cackley - we have her recorded as "Ande". Are we WRONG?

I also note the name vars. of "Milla Belle Cackley", 1315 East 62nd. Terrace, Kansas City, Mo. - has never written us - where does she "fit" in the Cackley Beh.?

The answers to the above 3 Questions, I would like to "relay" to "Mr. Finley B. Campbell", who is processing the "Cackley Branches".

Well, I must confess that this letter has run into a "back" whereas, I only intended to write 2 or 3 pages - so - I must beg your pardons. Probably much of this "Keckley & Kackley" data will Not interest you too much - but - while I was writing, I thought you would be interested in the First Generation, so as to build up to your ancestor "(3) Valentine (none) Cackley SR."

Mr. Campbell is a farmer "Justice of the Peace", and still (over)

does considerable "Federal and Ohio State Income Tax work" at his home - and now is his busy season, so, if you write him it might be a little time before you hear from him - so - do not despair. And, in the meantime - if you would like to look over my data - almost any time will be suitable - as I put in about 10 hours daily on this F. History work - letters come in almost daily from the hundreds of contacts I am making - but - you better give me a few days advance notice, as once in a great while we are away from home. Our over night accommodations are usually not too good, as we rent out all spare rooms to make roomers, but, of course, now and then we do have a "vacancy", where we can accommodate you - so come and bring the "Miss", as she and the wife can "catch" while you & I do the History work.

So, with this, I will bring this lengthy letter to a close, write when it may be convenient - and if you have any questions - fire them to me - and I will do my best to answer them.

Very truly yours,

H. Earl Heckley,
938 West Wood St.,
Decatur, Illinois

(Letter No. 1632)

(Reading time 1 hr.)

P.S. -

When you reply - the "quotations" are marked * in left margin, so as to show surrounding the whole letter.

H.E.H.

Decatur, Illinois
March 24, 1957

Dr. John O. McNeel
1127 Pine Street
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Dr. McNeel:

Your letter of the 22nd inst. arrived this a. m., in re: the postoffice of Millpoint, W. Va., originally Cackleytown, and same inquiry concerning the Cackley Family.

You seem to have settled at least the time that Millpoint, Virg., (now W. Va.) became a U. S. Post Office, however, the name of the town could have been changed earlier than the date the P. O. was established.

I have a copy of a letter ~~written~~ written on Feb. 6, 1893 by Dr. Cephus Kackley Maysville, Ky., to Wm. H. Cackley, of Ronceverte, W. Va., (this Wm. H. C. the son (8) Valentine Cackley, Jr., not the Wm. H. Ca of near Millpoint) in which he was seeking info. about the Virg. Cackleys - and his letter contained the following paragraph - "~~Excluded from~~ In a list of battle skirmishes in Va. I find the name Cackleytown. I could not find such a postoffice. Where is it? I think Wm. Cackley spoke of the place when at father's."

Of course this has reference to Civil War skirmishes and this would be thirty years after the date the P. O. Dept. Records show that the town was Millpoint. (1865 less 1835=30 years). However between 1862 and 1865 the residents and the Civil War soldiers and correspondents evidently still called the little village Cackleytown. The above listed 1893 letter was where I conceived the idea that Cackleytown did not become Millpoint until the latter part of the Civil War, or later. The above named Dr. Cephus Kackley was of the 4th generation, a son of (4) Joseph (none) and Elizabeth (Turner) Ka., and he a son of (4) Elias (none) Kackley, Sr., a son of Jacob Keckley, Sr. (1701-1788), or Gen. No. 1.

You ask the privilege to look over my Cackley data at some time and that Bill Cackley may have given me much of this material. Bill had sent no data, until a letter came on Mch. 22nd, in which he sent info. for his branch, his parents, grandparents, and grandgrd. parents (Gen. No. 3) of Levi (none), Sr., and Nancy (none) Bradshaw Cackley. He sent no data, not even names for his grandfather (5 Wm. James Ca.), 3 brothers and two sisters.

I note that you are compiling a History of the McNeel Family, therefore, I am wondering how far back you may know about the original Keckley ancestors, who came to the colonies and if you know about the three spellings of the original family name of - Keckley -- namely - Keckley, Kackley & Cackley.

Before I forget it - you are welcome to come look over my Keckley Family History Data, at any time it may suit your convenience - however - I wish to state that my "Cackley Branches" data IS LIMITED, as I personally have contacted none of the "Cackley Branches" - I ran onto Bill in a rather peculiar manner. I wrote the Assoc. of Commerce at Millpoint not then knowing it was such a small village - my letter was sent to the Prison Camp - then relayed to Wm. H. Cackley of the Twin Oakes Farm - and he replied - my inquiry concerned the date that Cackleytown became Millpoint - and Bill did not know.

I will explain a little more about the Keckley F. History, processioning of data. It looks like we will not be compiling for 20 or 30 years yet. There are at present 3 Historians and a General Genealogist - so engaged. I have been working on this history for only about 5½ years. The Gen'l Genealogist about 8 years - at present we have catalogued probably over 9,000 ancestors and descendants. I alone - have added over 4,000 in my 5½ years, or almost ½ of our total.

I put in about 3 years on the Keckley Bchs. ONLY, and while doing so - ran into a Kackley Bch. out in Nebraska, who changed his last name to Keckley - and at that time he had 8 children, ranging in age from 6 to 22 years - and they all became Keckley(s) without any legal procedure EXCEPT HIS oldest son who applied

with his father. This instance threw me into processing "Kackley" Branches - before - I was ready to do so - therefore, for the pasy 2½ years + - I have been "processing" Kackley" Branches.

Our "Gen'l Genealogist" - "Mr. Finley B. Campbell" of Pleasant City, Ohio - has been "processing" mostly - "Cackley" Branches, therefore, he has MORE "CACKLEY" detail data than we other 3 "Historians" - though - we all do know about what work each of we four are doing.

I have, I would roughly say - probably 300 ? Cackley" nanes, beginning with Gen. No. 2 of "Valentine and Mary (Frye) Cackley" and their 6 sons and 4 daughters - names only - no dates - on the 3rd Gen's - I have a few dates - but from the 4th Gen. onward on some of the Bchs. I do have both names and dates. Mr. Campbell, I am sure has much more "Cackley data" than he has sent me.

We four "Historians" searched for some 8 years to finally PROVE that the ORIGINAL name here in the "Colonies" was "Keckley" but - we still can Not locate the leading record of the 1st Gen'm. of "Jacob Keckley, Sr." - He evidently came here in the late 1720's or early 1730's. Which IS too early for the first "ship loading recors" at Phila., Penn., shown in " Rupp's Thirty Thousand names", which includes the Immigrants in Penn." from 1727 to 1776, or 50 years.

Possibly you have, or have heard of the "article" entitled - "The Cackleys" published by the "Hon. Charles B. Johnson" of Clarksburg, W/ Virg. In the "Marlinton Pocahontas Times" of Feb. 28, 1946. If you do have it - "throw it into the waste-basket" as it is the most "in-informative bunch of 'Info.'" lore handed to the many - "Cackley, Kackley and Keckley Cousins" that we know of. It is practically ALL based on "Theory." And that "Article" was "clipped" by many of our Virg. Cousins and "circulated" all over the various states. We Historians now call this "Honorable Chas. B. Johnson" the "Honery" C. B. J.

He is a descendantx from the 1) "John Kackley, Sr, Bch.," thru his daughter (8) Hannah (ka) Johnson; (1) John Ka. Johnson; (7) Wm. James Johnson - then the ?) Hon. Chas. B. Johnson, Gen. No. 6, of Clarksburg (an attorney).

In his article "The Cackleys" - he sets up the French Family" of "Sebastian Caquelin" As our original ancestor - this French name is pronounced in French as if spelled Cackelie. They sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, in the "Princess Augusta" with Samuel Marchant as "Master", PALATINES with their families, in all 330 persons, they touched Cowes, England, for clearance, and docked at Phila., Penn., as vessel No. A-2, on Sept. 16, 1736. At that time the "Ship-lists" only showed the "male passengers" from 16 yrs. upward. The women were carried as "Freights", the children as "Half-Freights." At that time - three "ship-lists" were made - two, the males 16 & upward signed, one to foreshare alligiance to the "King of England" - the other to take oaths to the "Penn. Colonial British Government" - If - you intended to live in that British Colony of Penn. The "third ship-list" was prepared by the ship's "Master", in this case "Samuel Marchant" - he - or some sub-officer - made this list in their own hand-writing - spelling the names as they understood the pronunciations. And on this Master's Ship-lists these "Caquelin" names were spelled "Cackelie" - on the two lists they signed - they plainly spelled their names "Caquelin" - a very few of these names can be deciphered. I

The "Master's" list showed 120 males, ~~x~~ 16 & upwards - less 2 deceased - leaves 118 - but - only 112 signed the other two lists - so 6 evidently went to other colonies to settle.

A distant relative of "Chas. B. Johnson" - "Mrs. W. E. Collins" thru (1) John Ka., Sr. dtr. (1) Rachel (Ka) (Yoe) now Yost, and others= She Gen. No. 6* was C. B. Johnson "source" for ~~him~~ he to use his "theory" = and she actually believed the "Caquelins" were our original ancestors. I will relate more of "Mrs. W. E. Collins" later on.

I could not see these "Caquelins" as our original ancestors for three reasons= FIRST - because I felt sure we were NOT FRENCH; SECOND - none of the names of "Sebastian", Diderich or Jean ever appeared in the Jacob Keckley, Sr., Branch, or any of his children, or grand children's Behs.; THIRDLY - his namesake, Jacob, Jr., spelled his name KECKLEY, as did his 5 children.

Therefore, when I had a little spare time in 1953, I began a search in Penn. to either PROVE or DISAPPROVE these "Caquelins" as our ancestors (original). In about 4 mos. time by correspondence, I PROVED (thru the Caquelin Family Gen. Genealogist, Mr. Henry S. Cacklin, Dillsburg, Penn.) that the Caquelin's were not even a "LINEAGE" by any of Sebastian's Sr. 7 children marrying into either a "Ke - Ka or Cackley" Family. If I could have contacted this "Henry S. ~~Cackley~~ Cacklin" at first - 10 days was all I would have needed to PROVE them not even a "Lineage."

The "British Anglicising Law" of 1718 in the "Colony of Penn." finally caught up with the Caquelin Family in its third generation in Penn. or in about 1760, when they became = Cockley - Gockley & Cocklin (s)."

Now, about "Mrs. W. E. Collins" - she was not what I would call a "Historian" - but - she was searching for an ancestor who was a Rev. War Soldier" - so - she could become a "D. A. R." She traced down - "Kackley - Whiteman - Tribby - Yost - Barnes (2 Behs.) and Collins." She knew that (1) John Kackley, sr WAS a Rev. War Soldier" - But she could not find his record in either Frederick or Hampshire Counties - so, as she believed the Caquelins were an original ancestors - and that in the 1700's boundry lines were quite indefinite - she went up into Lancaster and Cumberland Co's., Penn., and took a John COCKLEY (actually Jean Caquelin) who was shown as, a "Private in Cumberland Co. Militia, 3rd Battalion in 1781" and she added - "and Lancaster Co., Penn". He - probably never fired a gun at any-body in the Rev. War - as the peace treaty was signed in 1781.

She engineered" her lineage this way: Emma Barnes Collins, dtr. of Sarah M. Tribbley Collins, dtr. of Francis Yost Tribbley, dtr. of Rachel Cackley (actually Kackley - D. E. K.) Yost, dtr. of John Cockley and the said John Kackley a son of Jacob Kackley (actually Keckley - D. E. K.) To support this "John Cockley" under "ancestor's services" she brought in: an archivist, Penn. State Library; French Huguenots; Sebastian Coquelin, his sons Sebastian (he died and never reached Penn. - D. E. K.), Dietrich and Jean; Anna May Cogley - a member Penn. Huguenot Soc., from "Jean"; John Cogley, owner of grist mills near Winchester, Va.; who was one of four brothers who operated mills near Capon Springs, Va.; about 1812 (was 1817 - D. E. K.) John Kackley (Keckley- Cogley - Cackley) came to Guernsey Co., Ohio from Winchester, Va. The name is also spelled "Cogley - Keeley - Kuechele - Kochlein - Gockley."

This was sure a "master-piece of-deceit" - but she became a "D. A. R."

After - 3 yrs. searching - I secured her "Old Stell Bread Box" full of letters, papers, notes, etc. - which she accumulated in about 35 years searching - it was at my home about 2½ years - (just picked up - 2 mos. ago). A copy of the 1893 letter (two of them) by Dr. Cephus Kackley - was found in that "Old Bread Box". I also copied in long hand, two copies each of over 50 letters which I felt had "possibilities". The two "Dr. Cephus Ka." letters were worth more than all the others located.

He was a descendant of (4) Elias Ka., Sr., more commonly known as "Ellis", through his son (4) Joseph & Elizabeth (Turner) Ka., then (3) Dr. Cephus Kackley (Gen. No. 4). Through these two letters of Dr. Cephus Ka's. in the past 2 years we have contacted descendants of about all of (4) Elias Ka. Sr's. 12 children, whereas before that we had only contacted about 5 of them.

Probably I better give you the data, as we now have it for Generation No. 1, of Jacob Keckley, Sr., who migrated from Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1741 to the Valley of Virg." (now the Shenandoah Valley) and settled in what is now Frederick County. Here he secured approx. 2,000 acres of land and operated a "Plantation" for about 47 years or until his death in 1788. Have you ever learned where this plantation was located?

Gen. No. 1 = Keckley Family History

Jacob (none) Keckley, Sr. B. _____ 1701 or 1702 In Stanheim, Wurttemberg, Germany
D. Feb. 15 or 16, 1788 In Frederick County, Virg.
Brd. Feb. 18, 1788 in Old Furnace Cemetery, now St. Johns Church and Cemetery, located about 2 mi. west of Mount Williams, on State Route No. 600.
Mar'd about 1740 in Lancaster, Penn., we believe - to
Alice _____ B. _____, 1717; D. _____, 1805, in Frederick Co. Virg.
Brd. St. Johns Cemetery.

CHILDREN

- (1) John (none) Kackley, Sr. B. 7-30-1741, Lancaster Co., Penn. D. 4-23-1823
wife Elizabeth Whiteman
Guernsey Co., Ohio, now in Noble Co., 2½ miles so. east of Pleasant City, Guernsey Co., Ohio.
He has 3 sons & 5 dtrs. - Most of them lived in Guernsey Co., Ohio. He was a Rev. War Soldier.
Bdr'd in C. S. Rich Cemetery, S. E. of Pleasant City, Ohio
- (2) Jacob (none) Keckley, Jr. No birth or death data. Mar'd Margaret Secrist.
Has 2 sons & 3 dtrs. Inherited the home plantation. In 1788, died intestate only a few years later. Estate evidently held intact by wife, Margaret, as no records can be found.
- (3) Valentine (none) Kackley Sr. No birth or death dates. - Mar'd. Mary (none) Frye of Capon Springs, Va. Evidently a dtr. of the early pioneers, Abraham and Agnes Frye, of Frederick Co., Virg., and grd.dtr. of Benjamin Frye (died in Fredk. Co. in 1753).
This Frye family came from Montgomery Co., Penn., in about 1738 and settled on Cedar Creek. In about 1788 Valentine Ca., Sr., migrated to what is now Pocahontas Co., W. Va. At that

time was Greenbrier Co., He settled at what is now Millpoint, W. Va., which he established as Cackleytown. Here he built a modern mill for that time; projected a tannery, started a tilt-hammer and a general store. He also promoted & encouraged other useful industries in that section. And accrued a vast landed estate. He had 6 sons & 4 dtrs.

- (4) Elias (none) Kackley, Sr. No birth date; d - about 1818 in Frederick Co., Virg., where he lived his entire life. He was more commonly known as "Ellis" Kackley. Mr'd Catherine _____, evidently in Frederick Co., Va. They had 8 sons & 8 dtrs., one son, Benjamin, died at an early age. Their first 5 children remained in Virg. Also
- (8) Elias, Jr., who mar'd & died at a fairly young age. The other children came to Gurnsey Co., Ohio to reside, & (7) Jacob & Sarah Snapp to Ky. - then to Knox Co., Ind. (near Vincennes).
- (5) Elizabeth & (6) Mary These two dtrs. we still know nothing about - so, do not know how they spelled their last names, or whom they married.
- (7) Benjamin (none) Kackley Evidently died in Dec. 1780, as his estate was appraised on Jan. 8, 1781, valuation 5954 pounds (about \$30,000.00 then - D. E. K.). The sale held on the 16 Jan. 1781, estate settled on Oct. 5, 1781. Only heir, wife, Catherine, who became Mrs. Henry Richaros, before the estate was settled. He was one of the Appraisors. The above data shows clearly why Benjamin was not mentioned in his father's will - made on Aug. 1, 1781. He had died about 8+ months prior, and left no heirs, except his wife, Catherine. Srs. will probated on Oct. 6, 1789, in book 5, pp. 227, Winchester, Virg. Executors were his dear wife (not named) & son, Elias. The settlement of his estate was delayed, evidently because, Mrs. Alice Keckley (his wife), did not qualify.

This will give you a good general idea of Gen. No. 1 - and the three different spellings of the original family name, which we "Historians" are SURE was not intentional - but due to "circumstances" - caused by these "German Boys" pronunciation of their last name. A German always pronounces an "E" as if it was a long or broad "A" in English, therefore, they pronounced their names "Kackley." If a German wrote it down they would spell it "Keckley", but others would spell it either "Kackley" or "Cackley" - both pronounced the same. Therefore - as these German Boys eventually owned "tangible property" the documents were frequently made out WRONGLY, and when they disposed of that property they were compelled to use these wrong spelled names - which furthered these wrong spelled names. In the middle 1700's it was more important to "till the soil" to make a living - than it was - to worry about the "spelling of your name" - therefore - 2 sons ((1) John & (4) Elias) became "Kackley", 1 son (3) Valentine became "Cackley", and 2 sons remained "Keckley" (s) ((2) Jacob, Jr & (7) Benjamin), although "Benjamin" was frequently called a "Cackley".

Now, you are probably wondering How I fit into this "Picture" - Well, I am, so to speak - a "Lost Keckley, who can not find his flock". After 5 1/2 years searching, I am unable to trace my ancestors farther back than my grt. grd. father, namely, "John Keckley" (1802-75) who was born "someplace" in Virginia - his parents names still unknown to we 4 H storians. He migrated to Greene Co., Penn., where on 8-21-1821 he mar'd "Christina Beckenbaugh" (1805-1893). In 1824 they migrated on "horseback" to near Ottica, Licking Co., Ohio, where he

bought 111 acres of timberland - built a "log-abin" and began clearing the land & raising his family of 6 sons & 2 dtrs. (7) James Leander ("Lee") Ke. was my grd. father., (1837-1904) in 1856, Licking Co., Ohio, he mrd. Amy (none) Hauck (1839-1900), that fall they migrated via "covered wagon" with a brother (4) Wm. Columbus Ke. & wife to near Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill., where they settled on a farm - they had - 2 sons & 2 dtrs. (1) John Wesley Ke., my father, (1860-1919) mrd. 1884 - Cymsea Frederica White (beat that name - if you can) in McLean Co., Ill. (1866 - still living here in Decatur, age - past 91 years) - they had 1 son & 1 dtr. - (1) David Earl Keckley, the writer - b. 1-18-1886, mrd. 6-16-1917, Winchester, Ill., Amy Helen Sims, b. 8-13-1890 in Jasper Co., Ill., (they married McLean Co., Ill) - both living - no children. The wife a "stroke victim" - blood clot, Nov. 1949 - left side affected - still in a "wheel-chair" and will be the balance of her days here.

"Public Records" in the Virginia are scarce articles - some due to the ravages of three wars - Revlu., 1812 and Civil." First Mar'ge records in Frederick Co., Va., in 1782 - too late to "catch" any of the 7 children of Gen. No. 1 of Jacob Ke., Sr. Deaths 1782 or 88 years later - Births 1896 or 114 yrs. later than Mar' ages.

I am wondering if you have heard about the two books on W. Va., "Land Grants, Assessments, etc., that has recently been published by the State Auditor, Edgar B. Sims. One the "Making of a State, 9x12, printed in 12 pt. type, bound in blue & gold Buckram - 213 pages - covering items from 1738 to 1955. Copies of Land Grants to Geo. Washington, a few of his officers and soldiers, and other individuals by the "Crown of England" and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and parts thereof - price \$5.00 per copy.

The other book id the "Sims index of Land Grants ~~made~~ in W. Virginia, of 864 pages of 50,000 names of persons to whom grants were made in the territory now W. Va., some of which date back to 1746 - price \$20.00 per copy.

I learned of the above books when I bought a modern detail map of "Hampshire & Pocahontas Counties, W. Va." from the Dept. of Highways at Charleston, W. Va. - and on Mch. 7th received a nice letter from State Auditor, Edgar B. Sims. In my letter I asked if any "Ke.= Ka. or Cackley (s) lived in Charleston, and that I was interested in some way of finding out about Land Grants and Assessors lists of these persons in Hampshire Co., from about 1760 onward - as it seems that Counties Public Records were all destroyed during the Civil War. Mr. Sims advised that he had made a breif search of the assessment records and Grants of Hampshire Co. (their earlier records in 1782). He did not find any grants in these names - but did find in 1809 the name "Abraham Kerkley," 127 acres. In 1816 the name is entered as "Abraham Kackley" 127 acres on "Drains of Mill Branch." No where on the "Assessment Records" of Hampshire County earlier than 1809 do we find the names you list.

In searching our Index on grants we find that Valentine Keckley obtained a grant in Bath County, Va., in 1797 on Knapps Creek. This area went into Pocahontas Co., which was formed in 1821. A search of Pocahontas Co., land assessment books of 1822 (our earliest) reveals a number of "Cackley(s), viz., Valentine, William, Levi, Benjamin & Joseph. (These were all sons of Valentine, Sr. - D. E. K.). Pocahontas Co., was formed from Bath, Pendleton & Randolph Cos., in 1821, but the area in which these persons appear to have owned land would be the part from Bath Co. Bath was formed from Augusta Co., in 1790. We do not find any of the names you mentioned in our City or Telephone Directories. A copy of the "Valentine Keckley" land grant can be made for you at a price of \$1.50. Signed - Edgar B. Sims, State Auditor.

The above info. about the land assessed to "Abraham Ka." was exactly what I was seeking - and - that info. cast me nothing. I had understood (from the 1893 letter of Dr. Cephus Ka.) that "Abraham" Ka. died on his farm which adjoined Dr. C. Ka's father's (Joseph Ka.) at near Capon Bridge, Va. (now W. Va.) - this death was on 6-15 1849. The main reason for my present interest in "Abraham Ka's family" IS - that we now suspicion our "John Keckley (1802-75) of Licking Co., Ohio MAY BE a son of this (1) "Abraham Kackley," the son of (4) Elias Ka., Sr.

On my detail Co. map of Hampshire Co., I locate the stream "Drains of Mill Branch," just to the N. E. of Capon Bridge, and on the west slopes of "Timber Ridge" - a continuation of the Big or Great North Mountain Range?

Now our "chore" IS to secure a "Source" in Charleston, W. Va., to search the U. S. Census Records of "Bloomery Township" near the "Drains of Mill Branch" for the years of 1810 and 1820 of the "Abraham & Christina (Whissen) Kackley Family" to secure all the names of the children, which will show their nearest ages on these two census years. Both census records are necessary, because some shown in the 1810 census record by 1820 will be mar'd and listed elsewhere, and some shown in the 1820 census would not be born by the time the 1810 census was taken.

IF "Abraham Ka." had a son "John" whose age shows he would be born in 1802 - our "problem" will seem to be "SOLVED."

Of course, you know how difficult it is to secure info. by remote control (Correspondence), especially 200 years back, as only a few "cousins" will go to the court house or the State Depts. of Health to secure detail data for the F. History - and - if you must buy these "Documents" at \$1.00 per, they soon run into many hundreds of dollars - but if you try to make too many "personal calls" you may, like many former Historians, become a "Public Charge." "Public Genealogists" at from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per hour also soon become quite expensive.

Mr. Campbell's asst. "Mr. Willard H. Kackley" of Byesville, Ohio, invested \$8.00 in one, which produced the following item taken from "Rev. Christian Streit's" Diary:="Feb. 18, 1788 - Buried AT OLD FURNACE, JACOB KECKLEY, AGED 86 YEARS, FROM STAMHEIM, WORTTEMBERG. TEXT REV. 14:13."=

We have known of this "Rev. C. Streit" the Lutheran Church Minister at Winchester from July 19, 1785 to 1812 - as his name appears on many of the Keckley & Kackley boys & girls marriage records of that ~~era~~ era, and we had utmost confidence in he and his records, therefore, we feel the above "Diary Entry" is as authentic as any "Public Record". All of Jacob Ke. Sr.'s sons, except Benjamin - and his wife "Alce" WERE living when he was buried on Feb. 18, 1788 - therefore, he secured the info. for his sermon and Diary" - direct from the family, so, it MUST BE AUTHENTIC.

The above item to me settled 4 items for "Jacob Ke. Sr.", namely, his Approx. birthyear, death date, nationality - and above all that his original name here in the "Colonies" WAS "KECKLEY", which I have contended for the past 5 years although in his will the "maker" spelled it "Kackley" - which "Jacob" signed with "his mark". If he could NOT SIGN his own name - then - he evidently could not read either, so, he could not determine that his name WAS INCORRECTLY SPELLED.

In re - your original ancestor's name - I imagine that you may have discovered by now that it was "McNIEL" - German - and pronounced as "McNeel or McNeal" and the spelling became changed by the pronunciation, the same as the Keckley name.

In further reference to the Rev. Streit Diary Entry - I felt that this "Diary" would disclose many items that the Frederick & Hampshire County Public Records did not yet show - and that it would be foolish to pay this "Prof'l Genealogist"

\$8.00 every time we suspicioned an item might be found in it - so - why not try to locate that "Diary."

So, I wrote the present minister of the Winchester Lutheran Church and learned that the church Trustees had published in 1954 a book obtainable at \$4.00 per copy. So, I sent check and had a copy within a week. The "Diary" covered 43 pages - but - began on July 19, 1785, and ended abruptly on Nov. 28, 1788 - not - even completing the year 1788 - a coverage of about 3 1/3 years ONLY. Very disappointing as I anticipated "Diaries" covering possibly 40 or so years. Only two "Keckley" items appeared, namely, the burial of Jacob, Sr., and the election on Dec. 15, 1787 of "Elias Keckley" as a Reformed Deacon of the "Old Furnace Church". Two other "Keckley" names appeared in the 396 paged Book, namely, "Harry B." as Elder 1922-25 and Finiancial Sec'y. 1915 at Winchester and "Frank" as a confirmed member in the Dec. 31, 1953 listing.

And during the 3 1/3 years of the "Diary" Rev. Streit gave 386 sermons, 429 baptisms, 163 confirmations, had 157 marriage ceremonies & 43 funerals, but not a single marriage of a "Keckley or a Kackley." He also preached at many other Lutheran Churches in that section - also 3 times at Phila., Penn., one at Lancaster, Penn., Hagerstown, Md., & Funkstown. These trips were all made on "horseback" - took one week to ride to Phila., or two weeks per sermon. The same to Lancaster, Penn. "Rev. C. Streit" died in Winchester on 3-10-1812. Served there 1785-1794 & 1804-1812 = 18 years, and at Millerstown, NOW Woodstock 1795-1803 or 9 years - a total of 27 years in the " Valley of Virginia". He died at age 62 years, 9 months & 3 days. If you are a "Lutheran" - the book "This Heritage" would be very interesting to you, as it covers the founding of the Lutheran Churches in Virginia.

If you are interested in W. Virg., write "Edgar B. Sims" State Auditor W. Virg., Charleston, W. Va., for a copy of his circular on his "Books - and copies of the "Map of present W. Va. as of 1738 - and as of 1780," which will give you an excellent idea of the section you were born in, and for .25¢ you may obtain a very detail map of Pocahontas Co., W. Va., which even shows all farm residences.

Since Auditor Sims last name is the same as my wife's "maiden" name - I am "playing a few cards" with he - for some additional info. in "Hampshire County", because the records at Romney now date back only to 1865 - prior one's destroyed during "Civil War" - he seems very accomodating - so - to further the sales of his "Books" - I may get some "Extra favars."

I have not yet asked "Bill" to pin-point the two "mills" built by Valentine Cackley, Sr. - are they on the small stream that flows thru Millpoint and empties into the "Greenbrier River" about 1 1/2 miles away or on the Greenbrier? I have assumed that neither are now being operated. The detail Co. Map published by the state shows "saw mills", but no "grist mills" - A "seasonal industry" is shown at "Millpoint", also a Business Building, 6 farm homes, and one home house - and nearby 2 farm homes and one home house. "Bill" tells me the population IS 15 persons.

For the past 18 months I have been "processing" a Branch of (1) Abraham Kackley's son "(87) Hamilton Jefferson ("Jeff") and Margaret ("Peggy" - Parish) Kackley" who came from Hampshire Co., Va. in 1855 to Coles County, Ill., they never wrote to any of their Virg. Relatives, so, they were LOST for 100 years, or until I located a descendent's Branch at Charleston, Ill., through a death notice published in our local newspaper in Sept. 1955. There were 10 children in this "Jeff and Peggy Ka" family, however, the ones I contacted only knew of 6 - and 8 had come to Coles Co. with their parents - or rather 7 and one born there later on. No one knew these childrens parents names when or where they died. But, from this meager beginning I have contacted all 8 Ill. Behs., except one dtr. who may have died "single" - none knew of her. I have not had

The "original Charleston, Ill., Story" was that the parents both died suddenly of "cholera" leaving these 6 orphans - their "John" then only 2 years old - this was supposed to be shortly after they came to Coles Co., Ill. No one knew where any of the other Behs. descendants were now living - or very little of ANYTHING. I then got busy and processed the 1850 U. S. Census of the family in Hampshire Co., Va., then later on the 1860 " " " " " " ", then Cumberland Co., ~~Va~~ Ill. - the two Census Reports gave me the names of all 10 children, and their nearest ages on those years, which both checked "o. k." I learned eventually that one son (5)" Jobe Sine Ka." served in the "Civil War", so, secured his data from the "Archivist of Ill. State Library", Spfld., Ill. and learned he was entered as "Joab or Jacob Crackley", and that in the same Co. & Regiment there was an "Elias J. Crackley", whom they stated showed the same in all respects except for names.

After I secured the two "Census Reports" - it was easy to "dope out" that Elias J. Crackley" - Was "(4) Elias James Kackley." More evidence of carelessness in listing "Civil War Soldiers" - fully 50% were WRONGLY listed. I then secured his record from Springfield and it was NOT the SAME as his brother "Jobe Sine's", as he served all through the war - and Elias J. died of a disease at Nashville, Tenn., on Feb'y 12, 1864 - and is buried in the Nat'l. Cem'tyr." at nearby Madison, Tenn. A request is now in Wash., D. C., for what detail data they may have - as to exact b. date, and his marital status. So, I am "hoping" on this item.

As usual - On a Bch. of 10 children - there are a few that "back" giving their Bch. data - and - when other Bchs. can NOT give their data - you are faced to seek "Public Records" - and if not convenient to "View" you must buy them, which soon runs into many dollars extra expense.

To save expenses, I plan to soon go to Charleston, Ills., and have them "dig out" the dusty birth & death record books for me to peruse, beginning with No. 1 - and on the Mar'ge books - from about 1860 onward. This will involve probably two or three days time - but will save about \$100.00 in "fees" for certified records. Before this trip - I plan to go to Springfield, and search the "1865 State Census" "micro-film - records" (with a good magnifying glass), to help determine if the parents were then still living - if not - then I will know they died sometime between Aug. 4, 1860 (census taking date), and the date of the state census taken in 1865. I must search in both counties of "Coles & Cumberland" to determine this. Then some way I must learn their approx. death dates and try to find their burial place in some rural cemetery - a tough job.

Most "Historians" take what is sent them, and leave the "stubborn" branch go - but that makes a very poor "F. History" - so, I make every effort possible to complete every branch 100% - IF they do not take too much money to complete.

By the way - can you furnish me the names and addresses of any of the descendants of - (6) "Joseph & Susan (McClure) Ca." and (7) "Benjamin & Fanny (McKeever) Cackley" who migrated to Jackson Co., Ohio? We have been unable to locate any of these branches.

I also note that you quote "Thomas Hill's" wife as Ann Cackley. We have her recorded as "Anne". Are we wrong?

I also have the name & ads. of "Willa Belle Cackley", 1315 East 6240 Terrace, Kansas City, Mo., - have never written her - where does she fit in the Cackley Behs.?

The answers to the above 3 questions, I would like to "relay" to "Mr. Finley B. Campbell" who is processing the Cackley Branches.

Well, I must confess that this letter has ran into a "book", whereas, I only intended to write 2 or 3 pages - so - I must beg your pardon. Probably much of this "Keckley & Kackley" data will not interest you too much. - but - while I was writing, I thought you would be interested in the First Generation, so as to build up to your answer "(3) Valentine (none) Cackley, Sr."

Mr. Campbell IS a farmer "Justice of the Peace," and still does considerable "Federal and Ohio State Income Tax Work" at his home - and now is his busy season, so, if you write him it might be a little time before you hear from him - so - do not despair. And, in the meantime - if you would like to come to look over my data - almost any time will be suitable - as I put in about 10 hours daily on this F. History work - letters come in almost daily from the hundreds of contacts I am making -but - you better give me a few days advance notice, as once in a great while we are away from home. Our over-night accommodations are usually not too good, as we rent out all spare rooms to male roomers, but of course, now and then we do have a "vacancy" where we can accomodate you - be sure and bring the "Mrs.", as she and the wife can "confab" while you & I do the History work.

So, with this, I will bring this lengthy letter to a close, write when it may be convenient - and if you have any questions - fire them to me - and I will do my best to answer them.

Yours very truly,
s/ D. Earl Keckley
938 West Wood St.
Decatur, Illinois

Letter No. 1632
(Reading time 1 hr.)

P. S.:-

When you reply - the "questions" are marked ** in left margin, so as to save re-reading the whole letter.

DEK

Poc.
Co.

Jasper Enoch Friel

B 1856

D. Dec 1933

Mother - Hannah

Gr. Mother - Jane
McCullum

Married

Martha Jane Slayton

B. Oct 1 1860

D. Aug 1932

Father - William Slayton

in
March 1878.

Children 1. Susan Elizabeth - Dec. 1878.

2. Isson Elmer - Dec 1880 - died Oct 1883 of burns

3. Hannah Jane - June 1883

4. Quincey 1886

5. Ellis

6. Deie Mae 1888 - In 1st W. War.

7. Alpha May 1891 died June 1974 - Bur Vermillion, Oh.

8. Effie Carrie 1893

9. Ethel Olive 1896

1900 died 1972.

Bur. Vermillion, Oh.

1. Susan married 4-4-1900 John Silas Kennedy
Lived at Clover lick

a. Jasper

b. Dallas

c. Della

d. Leona

e. Gladys

f. Goldie

g. Viola

h. Violet

i. ?

2. Hannah Jane married Thomas Dudley 8-17-1903.
2nd marriage to a Mr. Jenkins

a. Sylvia

4. Quincey married Ruth Kiern

a. Sadie

b. Isabelle

c. Lloyd

d. Martha

e. Delma Ruby - died at 5 wks.

f. Lois

5. Ellis married Florina ?

a. Bertha

b. Odie

c. Olive

d. Olney

e. Arnold

f. ?

6. Deie Mae married Lonnie Waugh Dec 1906.

1908 a. Leland. 2nd marriage to Charles Harris 1916

1916 b. Martha Lee

d. Floyd - 1928

7. Alpha married Benj Keirn.

G. Roy
b. Elmer.

8. Effie married Charles Christian. Lived in Martinton

a. Hazel

b. Leic

c. Raymond. Charles

d. Carlton Dempsey
e. Earl Richard

9. Ethel Olive married Roy Taylor. Lived in Charlestown W. Va.
+ Lorain, Oh.

Leland Waugh B 1908 D 1932.

Martha L. Harris Ward B. 1916 D. 1965 Bur. Vermillion, O.

Children: Christine B. 1946 died 1960. - Vermillion, O.
Jenny B. 1950
David B. 1955

Martha graduated from Bowling Green Univ - Taught elem. school

Katherine grad. from Capital City School of Nursing - Wash. D.C.

Floyd. Grad from Ohio Univ. + Tennessee Law School

Common Pleas Judge in Lorain County, Ohio

Jasper Friel farmed 396 acres near Marlinton - Clawson
Steward in Methodist Ch for many yrs.

Operated a grocery store - I have one of his
ledgers.

farm divided between Quincey + Ellis Friel.

In Oct 1899 David Graham then in his 79th year wrote a book about his Great Grand father John Graham Sr who came to Va .in the Year of 1730 or 40.

The records in this book were obtained from records and not from tradition.

The Grahams were of pure Scotch -Irish ancestry. They came from Donegal and Londonderry Co. Ulster Ireland . Their religion had caused them to leave Scotland about the time of King James the 1st.

Richard Graham, known as Viscount Preston, held the position of Secretary of State of Scotland Under King James 1685 . The King put great trust in his judgment so History tells us . As leader of the House of Commons he couniled the King to reassemble the House of Parliment and to settle their differences concerning Church and State. Hr was made Lord Lieutenant for the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

Richard Graham was on the Council of Five to trans act the business of the Throne during the Kings Absence in Salisbury where he had fled in fear of his opposers.

While Graham was loyal to the King he never persecuted those who were of a different Religious belief.

James Graham of Claverhouse Vicount of Dundee was also a loyal supporter of the Stuarts to whom they were related by blood. After King James had vacated the thro eand William and Mary were crowned the Clan of Graham scattered. The Grahams and the Earl of Lennox joined forces and fought for James all to no avail however as Graham died on the field of Battle Scottish History dates the name Graham back 1000 years and it has been conspicuous in the annals of Scotland "From hovel to Palace in eloquence and in song ". It was a daring Graham that first broke the walls of Agricola which the Roman General had built between the friths of the

2

Clyde and Forth to keep off the incursion of the north Britians the ruin is called Graham's Dyke to this day. It is a matter of history that Michael Graham settled in Paxton Township Lancaster, Pa. between 1720 and 1730 and that he was a direct decendant of the Earl of Montrose. With him were his kinsman John Graham; who settled in Augusta County; James Graham, a nephew; David Graham, who settled in Bath County, Va.; Robert, who settled at Chiswell in Wythe County. John Graham, senior of Calf Pastureriver Augusta County Va. was uncle to the three last mentioned. David Graham who settled in Bathe m married Jane ^{daughter of Joseph} ~~Armstrong~~ of Augusta Co. Two children John and Joseph. Joseph married Rebbecca, daughter of Col. James Graham, emigrated to Kentucky in 1780, was a surveyor and became a very wealthy man. John also went to Kentucky and was known as Judge Graham. He married Miss Whitten of Tazewell County. Robert the brother of David and James lived in wythe County, married in Ireland, Mary Craige. In the year 1770 the sons of Mitchell Graham came to the valley of Va. from Pa. to be near their relations a number of them became noted educators one of whom was the Reverend William Graham, President of Washington and Lee Univ. for 40 years. He was a graduate of Priceten Brinceton in the same clas with Aron Burr and James Madison and Henry Lee, father to Gen Robert E. Lee. It was through his personel friendship with George Washington that Washington endowed Liberty Hall which afterwards was called Washington College.

Chalkley
Ref. 1
in Suit
of Joseph
to settle
a Claim

John and Micheal Graham came to Pa. Paxton Twp. Lancaster Co.
 in-1746 In 1746 he-came John Graham came to the valley of Va.
 settled in Bordens grant. The farm contained close to 1000 acres of
 land. It extended two miles on both sides of the stream. An old water
 mill which was torn down in 1898 contained a stone with the date
 1755 on it. John Graham married Elixabeth ^{Walker} ~~Cocke~~, daughter of Dr.
 Thomas Cocke, Sec. of State of Va. To them were born 4 sons and 5
 daughters. John Graham, whom we will call Senior, died in 1771, he was
 born in 1700. The children's names were as follows:

Lancelot Born
 died
 married

John born 1726 - d 1813 -
 died
 married Martha Patton
 Born
 died

James born
 died
 married 2 - 12 - 1763 -
 born
 died

Robert born
 died
 married E. Elizabeth Lockridge -
 born
 died

Jane born
 died Andrew
 married a Mr. Lockridge of Augusta Co. Va.
 born
 died in Highland Co Va -

Elizabeth born
 died
 married Robert Armstrong.
 born
 died

Anne born
 died
 married John Kincaid
 born
 died

Rebecca born
 died
 married Joseph Robinson *P*
 born
 died

Florence born
 died
 married James Graham her cousin *son of John Graham*
 born *who died 1748-*
 died

The last will and testament of John Graham, Senior,

In the name of God, Amen: 29th day of July, 1771, I, John Graham, being sick in body but of sound mind and memory, thanks to God Almighty, and calling to remembrance the uncertain estate of this transitory life that all flesh must yield to death when it pleasith God to call. I do make constitute and ordain this my last will and testament in the manner and-form followin. Revocating and annulling by these presents, all former wills and testaments either written or by word of mouth; this to be my last and none other.

First I recommend my soul to my Redeemer Lord and Savior, my body to the dust. To be decently burried at the decretion of my executors hereinafter named and appointed. As to my worldly goods which God hath granted me; I leave and bequeath viz: To my eldest son, Lanty, I devise and leave my plantation whereon I dwell to him and his heirs forever; upon his allowing my beloved wife, her living off of it, with what stock she pleases to keep. Also said Lanty is to give six pounds to James Graham's son John and six pounds to his son John's son John.

To my daughter, Anne, I leave thirty pounds my roan horse and a chest or drawers.

To my beloved wife Elizabeth, twenty pounds, my bay mare, two cows, and her choice of all the flocks, and all household goods plenishings.

To Jane Lockridge I leave fifteen pounds.

To Rebbecca my silver buckles. To her son John one cow.

To Robert Graham half the mill that belongs to me.

To Florence Ten pounds.

To Elizabeth ten pounds.

To my two sons Robert and John Graham ten pounds each.

To Rebecca, Lancelot Graham's daughter, ten pounds.

All the rest of the estate being left to my wife to be used and enjoyed by her; whilst unmarried, but if she marry to be equally divided between my daughters Florence, Jane, Elizabeth, and Anne; and if she never marries this property is to be left to my four daughters at her death.

I also appoint my Beloved wife Elizabeth and my son Lancelot my executors. I hereby revoke all other wills appointing and making this my last will in the eleventh year of the reign of his Majesty, Lord George King of Great Brittain, A.D. 1771.

Signed, seal, -and published, and pronounced in the
presents of

John Graham

Joseph Robinson
John Kincaid
John Armstrong

At a court for Augusta Co. Va. Nov. 19th, 1771 the last will and testament of John Crahan, deceased, was proven by oath of John Kincaid and John Armstrong, two witnesses and ordered recorded.

And on the motion of Lanty and Elizabeth Graham the executors

therein named . who made oath according to Law.

Certificate Granted them for obtaining a Probate thereof in due form and having with security entered into and acknowledged their Bond according to Law.

Teste

Wm. A. Burnette Clk.,

Elizabeth Graham was living in the Year of 1779, In that Year there is an account of her son Lancelot Graham ~~setting-th-~~ settling their executorship with the court. They paid 240 pounds 11 shillings and three pence, 1200 pounds in silver, This was the personal property besides legacies.

In addition to the bequests mentioned in the foregoing will the records of Augusta Co. show that in the year of 1763 John Graham, Senior deed to each of his three sons a large plantation on the Calf Pasture river. It is presumed that he gave each of his daughters an estate in addition that named in the will.

John Graham the Second married Martha Patton lived and died on a portion of his father's land on the Calf Pasture. He had 5 sons and 3 daughters. John Graham the Second born in 1726, died in 1815.

Martha , born

died

Their children's names were John 3rd, born

died

married P -

born

died

James born P

died

married P - -

born

died

page 7

Robert born
died
married
born
died

Margaret Kestaid

William born
died
married
born
died

Isabella Baskins

Lanty born
died
married
born
died

Margaret born
died
married
born
died

Elizabeth born
died
married
born
died

Robert Bracton

Martha born 1776
died 1832 -
married Robert Dunlap, 1800
born 1772
died 1838

They had Robert Dunlap who married Miss McCutcheon

he died in Crawfordville Indiana, of fever soon after he was married.

John Dunlap married Miss Crawford and died the same time as his brother Robert, of milk sickness.

Nancy Dunlap, born in ^{1796 - 1824} ~~1807~~, married to James Templeton,

a Presbyterian Minister who was a graduate of Hampden Sydney.

He died in Indiana ^{Henrico Co -} at the same time as his brothers in law.

Nancy Dunlap Templeton with her two children returned to Va.

made her home with her brother Charles Dunlap on a part of

the ancestral estate of John Graham Senior.

page 8

She had two children: James Templeton Jr, M.D. married and had Howard Templeton, writer and journalists. He died in 1925 at the White Sulphur Springs in West Va. He married and had children, names unknown.

Martha Templeton of Nancy Dunlap Templeton, died unmarried.

Mitchell Dyer Dunlap (fourth child) born in 1809, became a leading presbyterian minister of his day in Pocahontas C.o. W.Va. He had a classical school and was loved and revered and mentioned as the first educator in W.Va. history. He was a graduate with a B.D. of Hampden City Syndy College with a D.D. He married his cousin

Marry Jane Dunlap _____ of Monroe Co. W.Va.

One child Robert was born and died in infancy.

5th Child

Isabella Dunlap married James Walker and their Child's name was J Jane Walker. She married Dr. Mackey M.D.

6th child

Patsy who married Louis Bratton and had John, Mitchell and Rebecca

Mitchell Bratton lived and died near Milberrow Millboro Va. _____

_____. He married Miss _____ Groves. several Childre, names unknown.

Rebecca Bratton married James- Townley Cawthorn they had Charles, Ashley, Robert, Sally, Rosa, Patty, and Margaret.

*Charles Dunlap b 1875 d 1870 m 1882 -
Mar - Martha Pauline Alexander
Dec 7 -
My father was the fourth child of this
union*

Lockridge, Graham, et als

By Georgianne Dunlap Arnold

Some time ago I made a
ise to write something of Captain
Andrew Lockridge.

Men of prominence receive laud
and honor for their deeds of val-
or. The bigger the men often
times, the less we hear of some
devoted woman standing in their
shadows.

Captain Andrew Lockridge
was a man worthy of all the
praise accorded him, but at that
it appears meagre in this day of
publicity. It is something to be
mentioned in history the 1770's
and there about. Think of the
thousands who were merely fillers
He was captain by 1759; bought
land in 1753; was one of Rocky
Springs first church trustees
in 1771. He and William
Preston appear to have held like
position. However, the main
thing I have in mind about Cap-
tain Andrew Lockridge is that he
married my young aunt, Jane
Graham, April 17, 1761. She
was born 1742.

Now allow me to digress. Jane
Graham came from the ancient
clan of Gramme; Clan Graham
Tarton Graham. They were the
destroyers of the Roman wall be-
tween the Firth-of-Forth and the
Clyde. The home of the Earl is
"Netherly Hall." They were
called "Gallant Graemes."

The first one in history was
John Graham, who was better
known by the suggestive name of
"Jack o' the Bright Sword." A
descendant of the Earls of Mon-
tith and Oxford. During the
reign of Henry IV he went from
Scotland to England and "with
his sword carved large patches
out of the delectable land round
the Sark and the Esk, for his own
particular use." (Cumbien Edin-
burgh.) His seat was Moat Hill--
"Luddell's Strength." It was on
the Lidel, a river three miles out
of Netherby, on an outstanding
hill towering 200 feet, overlook-
ing Cannobie Lee to the North; to
the south a richly wooded country.

The Graemes were a family of
fighters. In 1552 one of Jack's
descendants maintained the fami-
ly tradition by saving his brother
Wattie from the gallows by carry-
ing off in broad daylight the
son of Cumberland's high sheriff.
They were so powerful and so
dreaded by their enemies that
James I, upon coming to the
throne, was prevailed on to dis-
perse them. He immediately an-
nounced he would "hae nae bor-
ders to his kingdom." If one

may accept as evidence, "Gra-
ham's Condition of the Border
of the Union," based on official
manuscripts in the Muniment
Room of Muncaster Castle, the
powerful clan was the scapegoat
for half the misdemeanors com-
mitted on the border.

The Earl of Netherby in the
19th century, says the incentive
for the merciless destruction of
the Graemes was their possession
of valuable acres which the king
had been persuaded to bestow,
gratis upon his worthless favorite,
Lord Cumberland. Whatever
the cause, they were mercilessly
harried; in 1606-7; a levy was
passed and three shiploads were
exiled to Ireland and the Nether-
lands. Some settled in the lands
of banishment; others went back
to Scotland and were allowed to
again settle in the vicinity of
their lovely and beloved Eskdale.
Charles I restored the barony,
and "Richard the Plumpe" was
again owner of the ancestral home,
Wetherby Hall. It has one of
the finest libraries in Scotland;
among the most beautiful grounds
and fertile soils.

The Graemes naturally found
their way into songs and ballads.
"Graeme and Berwick" throws
light on the drinking customs of
the Border. All the world knows
the story of "Young Lochinvar,"
and the race over "Cannobie
Lee," when:

"There was mounting 'mong
Graemes of the Netherby clan;
Fosters, Fenwicks and Musgroves
they rode and they ran;
There was racing and chasing on
Cannobie Lee,
But the best bride of Netherby
ne'er did they see."

The Graemes of Virginia trace
their descent directly from the
Earl of Montrose. Some time
about 1720 John and Michael Gra-
ham came to Pennsylvania. In
1743 when Captain Alexander
Dunlap was securing settlers for
Lewis and Patton to go to the
Great Western or Calf Pasture
River to form a community, John
Graham was one of the group.
James Lockridge was another one.
As a whole, this was a fine com-
munity of people--dependable,
sturdy, educated Scotchmen.

The Graemes and Lockridges
settled near each other. John
Graham, Sr., is thought to have
been born about 1680 and from
what I read of the Lockridge fam-
ily, James was born about the
same year. When they came to
the Calf Pasture, they were both
married and had growing families.
John Graham married Elizabeth,
daughter of Dr William Cocke,

first secretary of State of Vir-
ginia, about 1720.

Land records show that in 1749
John Graham, Sr., bought 696
acres of land lying on both sides
of the Calf Pasture River from
the Lewis and Patten Grant.

In 1753, James Lockridge sold
his land seven miles above Deer-
field to his son Andrew, and
moved with some of his other
children to North Carolina.

John Graham built a large, two
story house of hewed logs. It
was still standing in 1904. In
1754 he built a mill; this was torn
down in 1902; the corner stone
still showed the date 1754. This
land and mill continued in the
possession of his descendants for
five generations. John Graham,
gentleman, was road overseer,
sheriff, and held other positions
of trust. On November 20, 1755,
he qualified as lieutenant of mil-
itia.

This old homestead was near
Rocky Spring Church, where, I
presume, the older generations of
Graemes are buried. There are
no tombstones.

In 1771, John Graham, Sr.,
must have felt his end near as he
made his will in that year and he
was dead soon afterward. His
children were,

1 William who died in 1751.
His wife was Jane Walkup, daugh-
ter of Joseph. There were two
little sons, David and James. Da-
vid married and was dead by 1771.
He had a son Joseph, who was
reared by John Graham, Jr.
This boy said John Graham was
his grandfather in a suit to quiet
title to some real estate. His
mother had married Captain Al-
exander Stuart in 1776.

2 Jane Graham born 1742.
Married April 17, 1762, to Cap-
tain Andrew Lockridge. They
settled on land near Deerfield,
where they lived until some time
about 1773, when they sold their
property and moved to the Bull
Pasture River in Highland coun-
ty. There they built a mill in
1774, and added other improve-
ments. The family was no more
than settled when Captain Lock-
ridge was called to lead a compa-
ny to the Battle of Point Pleas-
ant. Remember Jane Lockridge
was a young mother with several
little children when her husband
buckled on his sword and march-
ed away. There was no snivel-
ing in that day of fighting for
life. Captain Lockridge took
with him William Mann, and
they trekked through the now
inconceivable dangers of the End-
less Mountains to deliver a mes-
sage to Lord Dunmore at Fort
Pitt. This William Mann was a

close friend of the Grahams and Lockridges; he qualified as guardian of one of William Graham's orphans in 1762. Captain Lockridge and his sister Elizabeth married children of John Graham.

3 Robert Graham married Elizabeth Lockridge June 24, 1763. Robert Graham administered Florence Graham's estate. He sued Joseph Walkup, but the suit never came to trial because Graham died. In 1774, Captain Andrew Lockridge was made guardian for Sarah and Jane Graham, daughters of his sister Elizabeth. The Robert Graham who died in 1763 may have been of another family, but I doubt it. His widow Elizabeth, afterwards married Samuel Gwinn. In 1776 they settled on Maddy Creek in Summers county. She died at Lowell, West Virginia, leaving a large number of descendants.

4. Lancelot Graham was the eldest son of John Graham, Sr. Nothing is in hand about his family, other than he married and inherited a large part of his father's estate.

5. James Graham married and had children in 1771.

6. John Graham, Jr., married Margaret Patton, daughter of Colonel John Patton, and came into possession of the old homestead and mill on the Calf Pasture. He was born in 1726 and died in 1815. His children were John III, James, Robert, William and Lanty, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Martha, who was born in 1776 and died in 1831. She was married to Robert Dunlap 1793; came into possession of the old homestead 1815. Her son was Rev. Mitchell D. Dunlap, of Hillsboro--my great uncle.

7. Elizabeth married Robert Armstrong, of Bath County. His descendants are in Bath, Greenbrier and Ohio.

8. Florence, born 1744, was married on February 16, 1762, to her cousin James Graham. They lived near John Graham, Jr., until 1772 and then moved to Summers county, where her descendants yet live. Of course, they have gone to every part of the country like the others, but a part of them are still there. David Graham, a descendant, about the year 1900, when he was nearly 80 years of age, wrote the history of the family.

9. Rebecca--nothing known except she married and had a son, John, at the time of her father's death in 1771.

10. Anne became the wife of John Kincaid, and she is the ancestress of so many residents of Virginia and West Virginia that it would take a volume to tell of them all.

If there is any way I can help any of the descendants of John Graham to trace their lines, I will be glad to do it, if they will write me.

John Graham, Sr., remembered all his children in 1771 quite substantially. His will may be of as much interest to his descendants in Pocahontas county, as it was to me, also a descendant:

"In the name of God, amen! Twenty-ninth day of July, 1771, I, John Graham, being sick in body, but of sound mind and memory, thanks to God Almighty, and calling to remembrance the uncertain estate of this transitory life, and that all flesh must yield to death when it pleaseth God to call; I do make, constitute and ordain and declare this my last will and testament.

"First, I recommend my spirit to my Saviour and Redeemer and my body to the dust, to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereafter named. As to my worldly goods which God hath grahted me, I leave and bequeath in the following manner, viz:

"To my son Lanty, I devise and leave my plantation whereon I dwell to him and his heirs forever, upon his allowing my beloved wife, Elizabeth, her living off of it, with what stock she pleases to keep. Also the said Lanty is to give six pounds to to James Graham's son John. Also to my daughter Anne I leave thirty pounds, besides my roan horse and a chest of drawers. To my beloved wife Elizabeth, I leave twenty pounds, my bay horse, two cows, her choice of the flock, and all the household plenishings.

"To Jane Lockridge I leave fifteen pounds.

To Rebecca my buckles; to her son John a cow; also to Robert Graham one-half my mill.

"To my two daughters, Florence and Betty, ten pounds each.

"To my two sons, Robert and John Graham, ten pounds each. To Rebecca, Lanty's daughter, ten pounds.

"All the rest of my estate is to be used and enjoyed by my wife

whilst unmarried, but if married to be equally divided between my daughters, Flora, Jane, Betty and Anne. And if she never marries, at her death between my four daughters.

"I also appoint my beloved wife and my son, Lanty Graham, to be my executors. I hereby revoke all other wills and testaments appointing and making this my last will, in the eleventh year of our Sovereign Lord George and King of Great Britain, etc., in the year of our Lord God 1771. Signed and sealed and published and pronounced in the presence of John Robinson, John Kincaid and John Armstrong.

John Graham (seal)

At a court for Augusta county, November 19th, 1771, the last will of John Graham, deceased, and proved by two of the witnesses, John Armstaong and John Kincaid, Ordered recorded, Lanty Graham and his mother gave bond and administered the estate.

Wm. Burnett, Clerk.

Elizabeth Graham, the wife of John Graham, Sr., was Elizabeth Cocke, daughter of Dr. William Cocke, first Secretary of State of Virginia. She lived until after the census of 1782, for at that time she had several horses and a herd of cattle and three slaves. She and Lanty paid out \$1200 in cash besides other numerous bequests. The records show that John Graham had deeded each of his sons a plantation in 1753, and it is presumed that he gave like sums to his daughters.

The children of Captain Andrew Lockridge and Jane Graham Lockridge were John Andrew who married Christina Youell in 1797. Lanty who married Elizabeth Benson; James Robert and Elizabeth. There may have been others that I have not learned of.

Captain Lockridge was one of the men of West Augusta, whom Washington was wont to praise. He never received due recognition on account of his early death; due no doubt to exposure and poor food during the wars. He died in 1791. He was in command of Fort Dinwiddie in 1776, and was followed there by Captain Samuel McCutcheon in 1777. The following commission will be of interest to his descendants.

"To Andrew Lockridge, Esquire: By virtue of the power and authority to me given as his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General and Commander in

Chief in and over the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, with full power and authority to appoint officers, both civil and military within the same. I, reposing special Trust in your Loyalty and Courage and Good Conduct, do by these presents appoint you, the said Andrew Lockridge, Captain of the Militia of the County of Augusta. You are therefore to act as Captain by exercising officers and soldiers under your command. Taking particular care that they are provisioned with arms and ammunition as the laws of the Colonies direct, and you are to observe and follow di-

It will be seen above that the pioneer, John Graham had four daughters, Jane, Florence, Betty and Anne. My four daughters, Betsy, Florence, Anne and Jane are of the seventh generation from grandsire Graham and by peculiar coincidence bear the same names as his daughters. I know when mother named our children she knew little about her Graham ancestry, but was merely following the good old custom of bestowing family names.

Note must be made too that the popular name of Lanty in Pocahontas county comes from Lance-lot, the eldest son of John Graham.]

rections from time to time as you shall receive from me or any other superior officer according to the rules of discipline of war in pursuance of the trust reposed in you.

"Given at Williamsburg under my hand and Seal of the Colony this 16th day of March and in the eighth year of his Majesties' reign, Annoque Domini 1768.

Signed, Dunmore."

His Excellency, John Earl of Dunmore, Viscount, Fincastle; Baron Murray, of Blair, Monlin and of Tillimont, Lieutenant, and Governor General of his Majesties' Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same.

This is on parchment and in fine scroll, trimmed with a golden seal and pale blue ribbon. The original is still in the possession of a descendant in Virginia, Captain William Austin.

Some marriage records from Chalkley.

Thomas Gwinn married Elizabeth Lockridge, daughter of Samuel Lockridge, 1800. James Graham was witness.

Andrew Lockridge, Jr., and Christina Youell, March 20, 1797. William Youell, security.

John Cooper and Sarah Graham, ward of Captain Lockridge, 1793.

Robert Gay and Rebecca Lockridge, daughter of Robert Lockridge, November 18, 1788. Neice of Captain Lockridge.

[Editor's Note; The Lockridge relationship of Pocahontas county are descendants of Lanty Lockridge and Elizabeth Benson Lockridge. Their son was Col. James T. Lockridge.

Donated by:

Kristy Edenfield

Keep Wright Sheet
inside.

600 pages of genealogy
on internet.

WWW.scsn.net/users/
Kristy/home.htm.

Research on:

Hill, Wright, Wilfong,
Kellison, Callison, Dean

Children and Gr. ch. of RICHARD HILL AND NANCY McNEEL

6. Abraham Hill (1799-1891) m. Sarah "Sallen" Burr (1801-1862) 10 c
 2m. Elsie "Alice" Smith (1837-1900) 7 c?
 61. Rev. John B. Hill (1822-) m. (three times) Went West.
 62. Richard Hill (1824-1876) m. Rachel McMillion (1822-1876)
 63. Rebecca Hill (1827-1912) m. William S. Cackley (-)
 2m. A. J. Overholt (-)
 64. Aaron Hill (1829-) m. Miriam Jordan (1829-)
 65. George W. Hill (1831-1861) m. Martha Ann Auldridge (-1861)
 66. Thomas C. Hill (1834-) died young
 67. Peter Hill (1837-1924) m. Margaret J. Whiting (1845-1923)
 68. Joel Osborn Hill (1839-1922) m. Eliza Va. Morrison (1847-1878)
 2m. Mary Melvina McMillion (1847-1903)
 3m. Mrs. Eliza Burr McClung (1847-1917)
 69. Doctor Chaney Hill (1841-1927) m. Nancy J. Morrison (1847-1931)
 70. William Isaac Hill (1846-1938) m. Sarah Burr? (1844-1915)
 61. Henry L. Hill (1866-1951) m. Laverna Parsons? (1872-1899)
 2m. Nannie Wade (-)
 62. Mollie Hill (-) m. Gorge Overholt (-)
 63. Allen Lee Hill (1866-1946) Not m.
 64. A. Willis Hill (-) m. Gertrude Ruckman (-)
 65. Samuel Hill (-) m. Maude Cutlip (-)
 66. Elizabeth Hill (-) m. Edward Hume (-)
 67. William Preston Hill (-1950) m. Sadie Cath. Sheets (1889-)
7. Isaac Hill (1802-1842) m. Jane Edmiston (1806?-1885)
 71. William Hill (-) m. Miriam Blair (-)
 72. Nancy Hill (-) m. Thomas Mathews (-)
 73. Rebecca Jane Hill (1824-1886) m. Isaac Handley (1822-1899) (John, Jr)
 74. Richard Hill (1832-1908) m. Allie Fulwider (1834-1880)
 2m. Mary (1862-)
 75. Christopher Hill (-) Not m.
 76. Morgan Hill (1836-1919) m. Sarah Groseclose (1839-1929)
 77. Margaret Eliz. Hill (1839-1922) m. Samuel C. Hemphill (1834-1911)
 78. James Hill (-) m. Nancy Renner (-)
 79. Edith Hill (-) Not m. (May not belong to this family)
 8. William Hill (1804-1868) m. Anna Rhea (Ray) (1809-1896) Nicholas Co.
 81. Elizabeth Hill (1829-1852) m. Alfred Graves (-)
 82. Robert Hill (1832-1838)
 83. Nancy Hill (1834-) m. Hutchison (-)
 84. Richard Hill (1837-) Not m. d. of fever in Civil War.
 85. John Hill (1840-1922) m. Rebecca M. Rader (1847-1929)
 86. James Sam. Hill (1842-1927) m. Lydia J. Hutchison (1845-1891)
 87. Archibald Hill (1843-1873) m. Elizabeth Bobbitt (-)
 88. Margaret Catherine Hill (1848-1850)
 89. Joseph Hutchinson Hill (1851-1951) m. Sarah W. Burr (1851-1935)
 9. Joel Hill (1807-1884) m. Rebecca Livesay (1808-1887)
 91. Mary Frances Hill (1835-) m. Sherman Harper Clark (1829-1901)
 92. Ann Eliza Hill (-) m. Oscar Groves (-)
 93. Martha Hill (-) m. Mansfield Groves (-)
 94. Melinda "Linn" Hill (-) m. Levi Gay (-)
 95. Caroline Hill (1845-1877) m. Daniel Ammen Peck (1838-1904)
 96. Lucy Hill (1841-1902) m. William Currury (1821-1914)
 97. Hill (-)
 98. G. Allen Hill (-1863) Not m.; k. by Yankee from am. ush.
 99. Richard Wash. Hill (1847-1935) m. Sarah Marg. Watts (1849-1932)

Children & grand ch. of RICHARD HILL, Pioneer, and NANCY McNEEL

1. Thomas Hill (1788-1865) m. Anne Cackley (1790-1888)
 11. Martha McNeel Hill (1810-1902) m. Anthony Callison, Jr
 12. William Cackley Hill (1812-) m. Jane Herrell (1819-)
 13. Mary Fry Hill (1815-1878) m. James Edmiston (1809-1871)
 14. Nancy Hill (1818-1897) m. Josiah Callison (1814-1881)
 15. Thomas Hill (1822-1822)
 16. Eveline Hill (1823-1900)
 17. Lavinia Hill (1826-1885) Not m.
 18. Richard Valentine Hill (1829-) m. Mary Susan Amiss
 19. George E Hill (1832-1920) m. Nancy Jordan (1832-1891)
2m. Julia Beard (1850-1907)
2. Elizabeth Hill (1790-1880) m. John Bruffey (1780-1874)
 21. Nancy Bruffey (-) m. Levi Hooker (-)
 22. Eliza Bruffey (-1872) m. Robert Moore (-1875)
 23. Martha Bruffey (-) m. James Ewing (-)
 24. Margaret Bruffey (1819-1878) m. Morgan Anderson (1822-1909)
 25. Julia Bruffey (1821-1851) m. William McClure (1824-1854)
 26. Lavinia Bruffey (-) m. Thomas Claiborne Blair (-1902)
 27. Harriet Bruffey (-)
 28. Bradford B. Bruffey (1825-1880) m. Mary Jane Watts (1831-1916)
 29. Murray J. Bruffey (1830-1914) m. Elizabeth Craig (1826-1907)
 20. John Bruffey, Jr. (-) m. Margaret Jane Hill (1837-1864)
2m. Mary Jane Rader (-)
3. Col. John Hill (1792-1869) m. Elizabeth Poage (1792-1854)
 - ✓31. Margaret L. Hill (1812-) m. Chesley K. Moore (-)
 - ✓32. Nancy Davis Hill (-) m. William McMillion (-)
 - ✓33. Mary Warwick Hill (-) Not m.
 34. William Poage Hill (1818-1885) m. Elizabeth B. Poage (1816-)
 - ✓35. Richard P. Hill (-1890) m. Nancy Gillilan (-1852)
2m. Nancy J. Agnes Miller
 36. John Hill (-) died young
 37. Thomas Hill (-) Not m.
 38. Robert P. Hill (-) Not m.
 - ✓39. Samuel Davis Hill (1825-1872) m. Martha Eliz. McNeel (1837-1897)
 30. Geo. Wash. Hill (1829-1899) m. Mary Eliz. McNeel (1838-1928)
 - ✓31. Eliz. Rebecca Hill (1831-1896) m. Hampton D. Hamilton (1824-1916)
4. Martha Hill (1795-1877) m. George Russell Gillilan (1794-1854)
 - ✓41. Richard Hill Gillilan (1814-1891) m. Mary Handley (1818-1878)
 42. Nancy Gillilan (1816-1896) m. John George McNeel (1810-1892)
 43. Lydia Armstrong Gil- (1819-1904) m. Mathias Fox (1814-1904)
 44. James B. Gillilan (1822-1824)
 45. William B. Gillilan (1824-1825)
 46. George W. Gillilan (1826-1829)
 - ✓47. James Thomas Gillilan (1828-1877) m. Amanda McClung (1832-1868)
 48. Elizabeth R. Gillilan (1831-1888) m. William McClung (-1862)
 49. Samuel Armstrong Gillilan (1834-1904) Not m.
 40. John McNeel Gillilan (1837-1917) m. Rachel Ruth Kelley (1842-1923)
5. Margaret "Peggy" Hill (1797-) m. Samuel Gillilan (-)
 51. Electa Gillilan (-)
 52. Talitha Gillilan (-)
 53. Nancy Gillilan (-)
 54. Lydia Gillilan (-)
 55. John Gillilan (-)
 56. Samuel Gillilan (-)
 57. Shadrach Chaney Gillilan (-) Not m. Killed by a boy.

Children & Gr. ch. of RICHARD HILL and NANCY McNEEL

0. George Chapman Hill (1811-1888) 1m. Martha Edmiston (1811-1847)
 2m. Rebecca J. Cruikshanks (1826-1893)
- ✓ 01. James Franklin Hill (1833-1927) m. Harriet J. Morrison (1838-1891)
 ✓ 02. Thomas Claiborne Hill (1835-1929) m. Mary Staats (1844-1930)
 03. Margaret Jane Hill (1837-1864) m. John Bruffey, Jr (-)
 ✓ 04. Isaac Chapman Hill (1839-1915) m. Sarah Ann Kennison (1837-1907)
 05. William M. Hill (1842-) died of wounds as prisoner of war.
 ✓ 06. Rebecca Martha Hill (1847-1847) fell down stairs. - - - - -
- ✓ 07. Abraham Doctor Wallace Hill (1849-1932) Not m.
 08. Henrietta Thomas Hill (1851-1888) Not m.
 ✓ 09. Joel Robinson Hill (1853-1924) m. Lydia Marg. Morrison (1852-1920)
 ✓ 00. Lorenza Nixon Hill (1855-1863) These four ch. died
 01. Aretta Leander Alvin Hill (1857-1863) of diphtheria, all
 02. Granville Gardner Hill (1859-1863) within a few days
 03. Ruann Elizabeth Hill (1861-1863) of each other.
 04. Ruamy Margaretta Hill (1863-1906) m. L. Cass McCoy (-)
 05. Arminda Va. Hill (1865-1913) m. Thomas James Dameron (1861-1929)
 2m. Robert C. Cutlip (1863-1943)
- ✓ 06. George Chalmers Hill (1869-1887) Not m.
 07. Sterling Price Hill (1867-1888) Not m.

Elizabeth Gillilan, died 6 Aug. 1875
Infant son, died Mar. 1869, children of R. L. & F. A. Gillilan

John E. Gillilan died 6 Feb. 1851, son of R. G. & E. W. Gillilan,
aged 3 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Robert T. Gillilan, died 13 Sept. 1865, aged 6 years, 8 months and
17 days

Ann Hill, died 25 June 1852, aged 28 years, 1 month and 3 days,
wife of Richard Hill.

Elizabeth B Hill died 31 Jan. 1853

Mary Gay, died 27 Jan. 1888, aged 73 years, 1 month and 29 days.

Andrew W. Gay, died 8 Apr. 1898, aged 88 years, 5 months and 13 days.

Virginia Gay died 11 Feb. 1848, aged 14 years, 1 month and 22 days,
daughter of Andrew W. & Mary Gay.

Mary W. Hill-20 July 1833-24 Mar. 1918 (unmarried)

She reared

Daniel Kehler-17 Aug. 1861-12 Oct. 1939

Emma Hamilton-4 Sept. 1867-16 Aug. 1907 (his wife)

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177

FIRST COUPLE MARRIED IN JAMESPORT TOWNSHIP

Richard Hill was born in Pocahontas county, W. Virginia, in 1814, and came to Daviess county in 1835 locating on a farm $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Jamesport. Richard Hill and Anna Gillilan, of Greenbrier county, W. Va., were the first couple married in Jamesport township. They were the parents of five children, the oldest, James C. Hill, being the first boy born in Jamesport township. Mrs. Hill died in 1853 and Richard Hill was married again to Miss Agnes Miller, of Jamesport, three children being born to this union.

Richard Hill died in 1890. All of his family have passed on except 16 grandchildren and several great grandchildren and great-great grandchildren/

(From the Callatin Democrat----Daviess County Centennial Edition----28 October 1937
Vol. 70, No. 17-----Page 2 Section F)

Jas. Callison, who came to Daviess county 100 years ago, settling at Jamesport. He and his brother Franklin Callison, owned the land where Jamesport now stands, and when Dr. J T. Allen laid off the lots for the town, the new city was named Jamesport all three men having that noun for their first name. Descendants of James Callison, now living in Daviess county, now run into the fourth generation.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Gillilan, pioneer Daviess Coubtians, who came to Daviess county 100 years ago, 1837, and lived near Jamesport. The clothes they wore when the above picture was taken, were typical of those worn in this section a century ago. The picture from which this cut was made is a tintype, touched with color.

In the name of God, Amen, I, Michael Harness of the south branch manor in the County of Hampshire, State of V; being of good health at present & considering the uncertainty of human life & and that it is necessary for all persons while they have happiness to enjoy their senses & memory perfect, to settle and despose their affairs in such manner & may prevent lawsuits after their death amongst friend & relatives. I therefor to prevent the same as much as possible in my own family, do dispose my estate in manner following vis: -

Item - I recommend my body after my death to earth from whence it came to be buried in a decent manner & my soul unto my Heavenly father and it is my desire that all my funeral expenses and other lawful debts to be paid as soon as convenient as can be done after my decise

Item - I join & devise unto my beloved wife Elizabeth one third part of my plantation _____? & tenements or yards and all belonging to it, during her life as also two slaves, one negro man, named Mamuel, and one wench named Rachel, to labor for her during her life, and if said wench should bare any children, the half to be my wife's own for her & her heirs forever and after her decise the above named Manuel & Rachel and their increase as above, to be returned to my sone, Jacob Harness, to be his own & heirs forever, and I give to my beloved wife one third of all my other effects & moveables & also one third in moneys left by me to be her own forever -

Item - I give & devise to my youngest son, Jacob Harness, my plantation, dwelling house, barns, orchard and all _____ of husbandry and all household furniture (my wife's part excepted) the living stock & also all my slaves except one Peter, in short he is to have everything left by me on the plantation & this is for the good cause & reason, that I have furnished & supplied my eldest sons with lands & other necessaries before in forever times, all to be his without molestion forever -

Item - I give & bequeath to my son John Harness one equal part of the moneys left by me for him & his heirs forever & no more -

Item - I give & bequeath to my son George Harness one equal part in moneys left by me for him & his heirs forever & no more -

Item - I give & bequeath to my son Peter Harness, one negro named Will & also one equal part in my moneys to be his & his heirs forever & no more -

Item - I give & bequeath to my grandson, Michall Harness, & his sister Eliz. Robinson, one equal share of moneys left by me to be divided among them.

Item - I give and bequeath to my beloved daughter Eliz. Yoakum & Barbara See & likewise Dorothy Hornbeck & Margeretha Hornbeck likewise each one of them to have equal part in moneys left by me to be theirs & their heirs forever & no more -

And lastly I hereby appoint my son John Harness & my soninlaw Samuel Hornbeck sole executors of my last will & testament. I hereby revoke & make void all other wills.

In witness thereof I set my hand & seal this ____day 1774.

Michael Harness

In witness thereof

Anthony Baker, Joseph Petty, Jacob Yoakum

THE ESKRIDGE FAMILY

Copied from records in

Christians Complete Family Bible. Published in Liverpool, England, by several Divines of the church of England. Printed by John Schofield in Prince Street, MDCXIX. Christians Complete New Testament, Printed by George Woods, in prince Street, Liverpool, England.(end title).

Inscription of middle flyleaf: Charles Eskridge, December 6, 1785.

Record as written.

Charles Eskridge, son of Samuel and Jane his wife, was born August 27, 1757 and departed this life July 12, 1803.

Mannah Guley, daughter of James and Elizabeth his wife, was born Nov. 5, 1759.

Charles Eskridge and Mannah Guley were married Dec. 20, 1758.

William Eskridge son of Charles and Mannah his wife, was born Oct. 27, 1765.

Mannah departed this life June 12, 1769. In 30th year of life.

Charles Eskridge married Mary Ann Lane July 18, 1771.

Hector Ross Eskridge son of Charles and Mary Ann was born Sept. 19, 1772.

—Slave records fill balance of page—Deleted.

Hector R. Eskridge was born September 19, 1772, departed this life May 2, 182

Hector R. Eskridge married Susannah B. Cockerell March 6, 1794

Susannah B. Cockerell born May 9, 1778, died July 26, 1823.

Jannet Ashton Eskridge born Sept. 27, 1795 daughter of Hector and Susannah his wife, and died February 19, 1797.

Ann Matilda Eskridge daughter of Hector and Susannah his wife, was born Sept. 19, 1799.

Hartley Ashton Eskridge, son of Hector & Susannah his wife, was born Jan. 24, 1802.

Courtney L. Eskridge, daughter of Hector & Susannah his wife, was born August 27, 1799.

Richard Harrison Eskridge, son of Hector & Susannah his wife, was born May 15, 1804 and died August 20, 1823.

Thomas Orlando Eskridge son of Hector & Susannah his wife, was born June 7, 1809.

—Slave records fill balance of page—Deleted.

Hartley Ashton Eskridge was born July 20, 1802, died 1856 in Missouri.

Harriet Cockerell his wife died August 3, 1850.

Children of above:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Hector Ross Eskridge born Aug. 4, 1832 | 5. Charles Washington b. April 8 |
| —died 1910 | —1842—died Oct. 26, 1910 (68) |
| 2. Mary Ann Virginia b. Sept. 17, 1834 | 6. Harriet Virginia b. June 6, 1844 |
| 3. Thomas Hamlet born April 11, 1837 | 7. Samuel Hartley b. July 30, 1845 |
| 4. Louise Lavelette born Aug. 11, 1839 | 8. Harriet Hartley Ashton |
| | b. April 13, 1848 |

JOHN WASHINGTON ESKRIDGE - 1884-1956
↓
FARM CHURCH, VA.

WILTON ESKRIDGE b. 1921
↓
D CHEEAW, S.C.

Route One, Box 196
Knoxville, Iowa 50138

Pocahontas County Historical Society
Marlinton, West Virginia 24954

Dear Editors:

Circumstances prevented my getting the following information to you in time for it to be included in the 1981 History Of Pocahontas County. You may use it in your Newsletter. Also, I should like it to be filed for use in any future histories.

GRAEME or GRAHAM

Graeme or Graham is one of the oldest Scottish clan names. Tradition states that the phrase " Graeme's Dyke " Commemorates an early Graeme having breached the Roman Wall across Scotland. I have the Coat of Arms.

FELIX GRAEME- - - GRIMES

Around 1760, five Graeme brothers left their native Scotland in search of better opportunities in Ireland. After ten disappointing years, they went to Liverpool and boarded a ship for America.

Catherine Hull, a young English woman, came to America on the same ship as the Graeme brothers. A storm at sea delayed the ship and it ran out of fuel. The passengers were required to surrender all wooden possessions. Catherine was distressed at having to part with her spinning wheel. She succeeded in hiding the spindle in her bedding. (It may be that one of Georgiana Boblett's descendants has Catherine's spindle.) The journey ended at New Castle.

The Graeme brothers parted and did not keep in touch. Felix and Catherine were married and found their way to the Hill Country of Pocahontas County, Virginia. The Commonwealth of Virginia was granting a settler all of the land around which he could blaze a trail in one day. Felix got an early start and by nightfall he had possessed one thousand acres. (about 1770) Settlers who knew Latin, but not Gaelic, called him Mr. Grime, and soon he was Mr. Grimes.

The Price History lists the daughters of Felix and Catherine as Margaret, Mary, Sally, and Nancy. All four married and went to Ohio.

Their son, Henry, died young. Their four grown sons were:

<u>Arthur</u> m	<u>John</u> m	<u>Charles</u> m	<u>James</u> m
Mary Sharp/	Elizabeth	Martha Buzzard/	Mary Burner/
	Burner/		

Mary Sharp was the daughter of William Sharp, senior, a Revolutionary soldier and Indian Scout. I am a D. A. R. .

Arthur's son, Henry, married Hester Buzzard . Henry's son, Zane B. , married Sarah Drucilla Buzzard. Zane's son, Henry Hayes, was my father. Hayes' wife, Ada Virginia Turner, was from the southern branch of the Turner line.

Faithfully Submitted,

Ruth Grimes Turner
Mrs. John C. Turner

Please include page 2

Felix Graame- - - Grimes -- continued -- page 2

Arthur, son of Felix, married Mary Sharp, daughter of William Sharp, Sr.

Their children were John, Arthur, Jr., Rebecca, David G., Jane, Rachel, and Henry.

Henry, son of Arthur, married Hester Buzzard, daughter of Reuben Sr.

(or Rudolph) Buzzard and Susannah Zickafoose Buzzard.

Thier children:

Peter Hull m Franklin m David m
Martha Grimes / Palcie Dilley, Mary Kane / Celia Smith

Zane B. m
Sarah Drucilla Buzzard, daughter of Sampson Zickafoose Buzzard
and Eleanor Morrison Knapp

Hugh m
Nancy Mays. Their children were Celia, Anderson, Willie, Walter
and Harry. Hugh was the only one of the five Grimes brothers who
was not a soldier in the War Between The States.

Susan m Nancy m Mary m
Jim Pyles / Bill Symms / John Carpenter

There is a question concerning who married the Carpenter but the
above is my record. Effie Grimes James said that her grandfather,
Franklin Grimes, had a sister who married a Carpenter but she does
not have their Christian names.

Peter Hull Grimes served in the Confederate Army until W. Va. became
a state, then served as a spy for the Union, had two horses shot from
under him. The second time, he suffered a severe wound in his leg. He
stuffed the wound with Confederate money and made his escape.

The children of Zane B. Grimes and Sarah Drucilla Buzzard: m Oct. 17, 1867.
(born June 11, 1844, died Jan. 16, 1911. Sarah born Mar. 16, 1848 -
died Dec. 4, 1918)

Ulysses m Bell m Parmelia m Effie m
Ida Carpenter / James Gregg / Henry Gregg / William Lowe
Henry Hayes m Garfield m William Patrick Howdyshell
Ada V. Turner / Ella Moore / 1884 - 1905 / 1874 - 1878
Una Ann

Henry Hayes Grimes, b-Feb. 4, 1877, d- Mar. 10, 1957. m-Jan. 12, 1898
to Ada Virginia Turner, daughter of James M. & Emma Virginia Green.
Ada was born Dec. 12, 1880, died Feb. 10, 1963.

Thier children:

Ruth b-May 25, 1899 m June 15, 1921 / Mesdames Guy Brown, Robert Hiner &
John C. Turner b-Nov. 24, 1893 / Glenn Waugh are in the new history.
d-Aug. 13, 1981.

Carrie Gertrude b-May 25, 1916, d-Nov. 3, 1918. David H. b- Oct. 25, 1918.

THEODOR SCHUCHAT

11015 SE Lake Road
Bellevue WA 98004-7557
Voice (425) 454-1929
Fax (206) 726-7898
Email tedschuchat@mymailstation.com

June 16, 2001

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Your circular letter of June 5 prompted me to send you the Xeroxed material enclosed, an account of the Jews who lived in Marlinton during the first half of the Twentieth Century.

As Charlene Beverage will confirm, I have been dispersing my personal library. If I come across any more Pocahontas County material, I'll send it along.

Cordially yours,



Mr. Allen Johnson, Director
Pocahontas County Free Libraries
McClintic Public Library
Marlinton WV24954

P.S. I have a poem composed on October 20, 1930, by the late Dr. James Madison Price to us, on our leaving Marlinton. I shall send you a copy. I think it is very good....

"Mrs. SARA [SCHWARTZ] SCHUCHAT (Mrs. SIMON SCHUCHAT),
"3413 Glen Avenue,
Baltimore 15, Md."

"FRIENDS AND FLOWERS"

In Wyllie Manor's merry mansion halls,
Glad meetings (with the partings of regret),
Soft music, and softer footstep falls
In measures of grand, stately minuet.

Friends losing the old days and ways,
We can not know or show a reason why,
Hoping for them to stay with us always,
And never, the forever, last good bye.

The year our flowers lost the summer showers,
We could not keep them so they would not fade,
Too soon the roses were a sombre shade
Yet memories of their fragrance still are ours.

Some flowers' leaves are of the evergreen,
The leaf that keeps the verdure ever new
In summer, and our autumn hours, too,
As waving over water ways they lean.

October 20, 1930

J. [AMES] M. [ADISON] PRICE

Banquet of farewell in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Schuchat.

MARMET

Marmet is a town in Kanawha County, in west central West Virginia, located on the Kanawha River, eight miles south southeast of Charleston. It was incorporated in 1921. In 1950 it had a general population of 2,515 (1950 United States Census).

No Jews were living in Marmet in 1958-1959, and, apparently, no Jewish families or persons ever resided in the town. This was, without doubt, because of its proximity to Charleston, where Jewish persons preferred to settle and to work.

MARTINSBURG

GENERAL

Martinsburg is an industrial city in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia, in the northeastern part of the state. It is situated at an altitude of 435 feet above sea level, 17 miles south southwest of Hagerstown, Md., and 70 miles northwest of Washington, D. C. Martinsburg is the county seat of Berkeley County.

Martinsburg was first settled in 1774 to 1776, and was characterized as a village [or as a town, as some historians believe] in 1778, then later as a town, and still later, in 1859, as a city. In 1940, it was reported (United States Census) to have a population of 15,063. In 1955, its population was given as 15,600. The United States Census of 1950 gave Martinsburg a general population of 15,621.

Martinsburg is noted for its manufacture of textiles (especially woollens), hosiery, furniture, cement, wood products, and bricks. Large deposits of shale, limestone, and clay are to be found in its immediate vicinity, and are utilized. It is, in addition to being an industrial city, also a commercial and livestock center, and also a center for agriculture. It is located in an apple- and peach-growing center, and it produces and ships these fruits and also byproducts of the livestock industry. Martinsburg's location is at the entrance to the Shenandoah Valley. The city is served by both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; the latter maintains a large repair shop in Martinsburg.

During the Civil War, Martinsburg was occupied, successively, by Federal and Confederate armies. It derives its name from Colonel Thomas Bryan Martin, and was laid out, originally, as a village, by General Adam Stephen.

Bunker Hill Village, ten miles to the southwest of Martinsburg, is the site of the oldest recorded settlement in all West Virginia. Bunker Hill Village was settled about the year 1729.

[However, my surmise, or conjecture, as to the "origin" of the name Schuchat was incorrect, according to the following statement in this respect made by Mrs. Sara S. Schuchat, in reply to my query, in her second long and detailed letter, that of January 22, 1959:]

As far as I know, the Schuchat family in Lithuania consisted of five cantors (brothers). [These five brothers were the grandfather and the four granduncles of Simon Schuchat.] We have heard that one of these cantors went to Italy, where some of his descendants live in Rome. My husband's father [David Schuchat] (the son of one of the five brothers), who made his living here [in the United States] as a cabinetmaker, came to Baltimore. My husband learned to be a Shochet only so that we might have [kosher] meat in Marlinton. He studied [Shechitah] (if this is the term) briefly in Baltimore after our marriage (1915-1916), but before we went to West Virginia (in 1916), and only enough so that he could perform ritual slaughtering for his own family. He did, however, kill chickens for the other [Jewish] families [in Marlinton] for holidays.

My husband, SIMON SCHUCHAT, went to Cheder [the five-day-a-week Hebrew day school] in Baltimore. His parents were observant Jews, and the combination gave him his religious background. His father, David Schuchat, was a founder of Beth Tefilah Congregation [in Baltimore]. As far as I know, the name has always been spelled Schuchat in English, with the two *e*'s. As I wrote above, the name far [long] preceded my husband's becoming a Shochet.

Our daughter Betsy [SCHUCHAT] was born on June 3, 1918, and our first son, THEODOR [SCHUCHAT], on June 15, 1923. Both of them were born in Baltimore, and Theodor was the first male Schuchat in a long, long time.

[Our son] MICHAEL [SCHUCHAT] was born on December 15, 1924, in Marlinton. The Mohel was brought from Baltimore, and all of our Gentile[s] as well as Jewish friends were invited to what I believe was the first Brit [circumcision ceremony] ever held in Marlinton.

[Our son] DAVID GEORGE [SCHUCHAT] was born at Marlinton on June 16, 1930, and the Mohel was brought from Charleston by Secretary of State [of West Virginia] George W. Sharp, who came down with him and insisted that David also be named George because he had brought the Mohel!

We lived in Marlinton for fourteen years (until 1930), and then we sold the store and returned to Baltimore. We had always planned to go back [to Baltimore] when the boys were ready for Hebrew School. While we lived in Marlinton we would buy Hebrew books from the Block [Bloch] Publishing Company [of New York] when we went on buying trips to New York, and when we returned to Baltimore Betsy was able to enter Sunday School in her correct grade. The boys went to Beth Tefilah [Tefilah] Hebrew School in Baltimore, and we joined

that congregation. Mr. Schuchat's father [David Schuchat] had been one of the early members, and Mr. [Simon] Schuchat was active as a member of the Board of Beth Tefilah Congregation until his death at Baltimore in October, 1945. As long as our children attended Hebrew School, I was an active member of the Board of it.

Betsy [SCHUCHAT] went to West Virginia University and graduated in 1939. While there she was president of the Sigma Delta Tau sorority. She received a master's degree in social work at Tulane University, in New Orleans, and in 1946 she married Jerry Schoenholtz, a business agent for the ILGWU [International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union]. They live in New York, and she is currently Directress of Social Services of the French Hospital.

[THEODOR] SCHUCHAT, the eldest son of Simon and Sara S. Schuchat, attended West Virginia University until he went into the Army Signal Corps in 1942. He graduated from the New School for Social Research in New York after the [Second World] War, and was an information specialist with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare until he became the executive director of the Social Legislation Information Service, in Washington, D. C. On December 27, 1958, Theodor Schuchat was married to Bertha Moscov, of Washington, D. C.

MICHAEL [SCHUCHAT] began college at Carnegie Tech [the Carnegie Institute of Technology], in Pittsburgh, and then joined the Naval ROTC. He graduated from Yale University in the class of 1945W, and then served as an ensign on a destroyer in the Pacific. After graduating from Georgetown Law School, he clerked for Judge Charles Fahey, of the United States Court of Appeals in Washington. He was recalled during the Korean War and served in the Caribbean and in North Africa. He is a member of the law firm of Geiger, Harmel and Schuchat. He married Mollie Geiger, of the District of Columbia, in 1953, and has three children, Simon, Frank, and Betty Schuchat. [Michael Schuchat's older son, Simon Schuchat, would thus appear to have been named after his grandfather, the original Simon Schuchat who was the husband of Mrs. Sara Schwartz Schuchat.]

DAVID [DAVID GEORGE SCHUCHAT] attended West Virginia University, George Washington University, and Johns Hopkins University. He served in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army in Munich. He owns a tea company in Baltimore, and is engaged in real estate in Washington and Baltimore. He lives with me at 3413 Glen Avenue (please note the new address), Baltimore 15, Md.

We all have close ties to Marlinton. We go back as often as we can, and I still subscribe to the *Poconantas Times* (a weekly), founded by the Price Family. The newspaper still publishes news of marriages and births in my family. Marlinton was a very liberal place to live for a Jew, and people were accepted for what they were. . . .

HWARTZ, was born in Neistadt, Lithuania, which was then a part of Russia, also about 1856 or 1857. Both towns were in Kovno gubernia. They came to the United States in 1888 [1878?], after their marriage in Neistadt. At the time of their arrival they were on their honeymoon, and when they came to Baltimore on their honeymoon, they were about twenty-two years old. My Aunt CELIA KLEIN married ALEX [ALEXANDER] LAZARUS of Belington, W. Va., and they had two girls and five boys: Louis, Morris, Isaac, Jack, Ephraim, Goldie, and Lena LAZARUS. Louis LAZARUS lives in Wheeling, MORRIS LAZARUS lived there until his death a few years ago [at Wheeling]. JACK LAZARUS is a dentist in Baltimore, and EPHRAIM LAZARUS, who taught high school in Belington for many years, now lives in Baltimore, as do the two girls, the former GOLDIE and LENA LAZARUS, became an office married. Ephraim LAZARUS, after leaving in that position in Baltimore, manager in Baltimore; he is still working in that position in Weston.

LOUIS KLEIN (to get back to my mother's brothers) lived in Weston and then came to Marlinton, and bought A. [Abraham] Harrison's store, which became Klein's Department Store. I lived with his family from the time I was sixteen until I was twenty. They were there [Louis Klein and his wife] eight years in all before my husband bought the store, at which time they moved to Washington. My Uncle ABE KLEIN was at first a salesman for the United Rubber Company before he settled in Elkins, W. Va. He went to Elkins when he was quite young, opened a store there and married and had three children. Later he was in the department store business in Clarksburg, W. Va. with the Nusbaum Company. His last store was in Fairmont, W. Va. Abe Klein's three children were Anita, Dorothy, and Millard Klein. Anita Klein is married in Baltimore, Dorothy Klein is in Washington, as are Millard Klein and his wife and two children. The Kleins, as you can see, were early settlers in West Virginia.

Schuchat's Department Store (my husband, Simon Schuchat, changed the name when he bought the store) sold ready-to-wear [clothing] for the whole family. Our customers came from the area about fifty miles around Marlinton. The roads were not as good as they are now, and a whole family, lumbermen or farmers, would come to Marlinton for a day of shopping. We did a lot of advertising including a monthly magazine, and while we were in Marlinton we doubled the size of the store. We lived in an eight-room apartment over it.

After World War I Mr. [Simon] Schuchat contributed and raised funds for the Jews in Europe throughout the whole of Pocahontas County [West Virginia]. Although there were only five Jewish families in the County (and we called them four and a half because one man did not want to have any part of anything like that [of Judaism and Jewish affiliation, and of being known as a Jew, and of contributing

money for Jewish causes), we raised a great deal of money (it's all in the book *This Thing Called Giving*, I believe the name is), because we had all of our Christian friends contributing and raising money. We had a real fund drive, with meetings at our house. Mr. Schuchat was one of the Directors of The Bank of Marlinton. When we came there, the town had electricity only at night, and Mr. Schuchat was instrumental in floating a bond [issue] to buy a second dynamo for daylight current. He was very active in the Kiwanis Club. And he was a very active Democrat — when there were very few Democrats of any kind in that area. His political interests did not affect his close friendship with such good Republicans as Judge Summer [Summers H.] Sharp or his brother George Sharp (mentioned below).

When the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools studied the Old Testament, Mr. Schuchat was always asked to speak to the children. He also spoke at morning chapel at the high schools. He used to have long conversations in Hebrew [?] with the Reverend George J. Cleveland, then the minister of the Episcopal Church, later canon at the Washington [D. C.] Cathedral, and now in Richmond, Virginia. We always attended the Thanksgiving [Day] service at one of the churches [in Marlinton] and went to them on other occasions.

I was one of the charter members of the Women's Club of Marlinton, whose membership was strictly limited to 24 and was by invitation only. (I was the only Jewish member — and usually the only Jewish delegate at State Women's Clubs' Conventions.)

Before we moved to Marlinton, Mr. [Simon] Schuchat learned [in Baltimore] to be a shoet, so that we could have kosher fowl in West Virginia. We had a kosher home, and at Pesach ate only meat because we could not get pesachdich [fit for Passover use] dairy products. We always had seders, and the other Jewish families of Marlinton were invited. On the high holy days, even though there were not enough Jews for a Minyan, we held services at our home.

[I would have imagined, or surmised, on the basis of etymology and "logic," that the implication is rather clear that the family name of her husband, Simon Schuchat, is derived from the Hebrew word *shochet*, which means a ritual slaughterer of poultry and animals, and that the spelling Schuchat represents a variant of that name or title. It is very likely that, just as Simon Schuchat learned, in Baltimore, to be a Shochet, some one of his ancestors, or several of them, possibly his father and his grandfather in the "Old Country," had learned to be and had been, Shochetim in Lithuania, many years before Simon Schuchat's and his parents' emigration to the United States, and that it was from this occupation that the family name of Schuchat, with a slight dialectical accent, and with a slight variant spelling of the name, was adopted, perhaps as far back as two or three generations, even before Simon Schuchat's grandfather's time.

AL SCHEIR. Al Scheir and his wife, Sylvia, were in business in Marlinton from 1930 to 1932, inclusive. They now live in Baltimore, Md. Sylvia Scheir is now Mrs. Sam Ross, of Baltimore. Both have remarried since leaving Marlinton, after a divorce proceeding.

MRS. FANNIE OVERHOLT. Mrs. Fannie [Mary Frances Golden Overholt; "Fannie" is a familiar name for Frances, no doubt] Overholt, the wife of Paul R. Overholt, lives near Marlinton, in this County [in Buckeye, W. Va.]. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Golden. She is married to a Methodist, and they have two children. . . .

We are constructing a golf course in this County, near Marlinton, and have formed a corporation for that purpose. The corporation is called the Pocahontas County Country Club, and I am president. This is only another point of interest, in view of the fact that we are the only Jews here [the Adolph E. Cooper family].

LEWIS COOPER. I overlooked my youngest brother, Lewis Cooper. He was born [in Cass, W. Va.] on July 20, 1907. A graduate of West Virginia University, he served in the United States Navy. Now married, he is living in Washington, D. C., and has three sons. He was with Hecht's Department Store [in Washington, D. C.] for a few years, and is now with the Sun Radio Stores. He was in every State in this country, and has toured Europe.

JACOB COOPER. My father, Jacob Cooper, was a great man. He believed in education. Three of us boys were at West Virginia University at one time. Our mother and father gave us the best of everything at considerable sacrifice. We were the only Jewish family at Cass.

My full name is Adolph Edward Cooper.

"A. E. COOPER."

MEMOIR OF MRS. SARA SCHWARTZ SCHUCHAT¹
ON MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA
AND ON HER LATE HUSBAND
SIMON SCHUCHAT, OF MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA²
MEMOIR OF MRS. SARA (SIMON) SCHUCHAT
MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA

I am sorry not to have sent you the below background before now, but it is the kind of thing one wants to set down all at once, and a sufficient stretch of time has been lacking.

¹ (of 3413 Glen Avenue, Baltimore 15, Maryland).

² Written by Mrs. Sara Schwartz Schuchat on February 12, 1958, and on January 22, 1959, in the form of two letters to Abraham I. Shinedling. The bracketed insertions are by the latter.

SIMON SCHUCHAT was born in Kovna [Kovno], Lithuania, about 1878, and came to Baltimore with his parents and four sisters and brothers in 1884. Two more children were born in Baltimore. He owned a cigar factory in Baltimore until after we were married, on February 28, 1915, at Baltimore. In 1916 we moved to Marlinton, at which time Simon Schuchat bought Klein's Department Store in Marlinton from my uncle, Louis Klein. We moved back to Baltimore, from Marlinton, in 1930. On his side of the family, only my husband, and his brother Louis Schuchat, had any connection with West Virginia. [Louis Schuchat, later of Lewisburg, W. Va., is the father-in-law of Rabbi Ely E. Pilchik, of Newark, N. J.; Rabbi Pilchik having married Louis Schuchat's daughter Ruth.] Louis Schuchat married Mary Aaron, of Bluefield [Mary Aaron would be an aunt of Mrs. Sarah Aaron Schlossberg (Mrs. Abraham N. Schlossberg), of Bluefield], and Mrs. [Louis] Schuchat should be able to supply you with a wealth of information about Lewisburg and Bluefield. Their address is just Lewisburg, W. Va., but they spend the winter at Coral Gables, Florida.

I was born SARA SCHWARTZ, one of seven children, in Boydton, Virginia. Although my parents, JACOB SCHWARTZ and MINNA KLEIN SCHWARTZ, came to Baltimore and returned there before we children were all grown, they lived in the interval in several towns on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, also in Boydton, Va., where my sister Bessie and I were both born, and also briefly in North Carolina. They owned stores in these places. My parents spent their later years in Baltimore, and died there. For a short period of time, Jacob and Minna Klein Schwartz lived also in Grafton, W. Va. We lived in Grafton, [West Virginia,] for a time when I was very young.

We moved to Baltimore, where I started school. My brother AARON [SCHWARTZ] attended D & E [Davis and Elkins College, in Elkins, W. Va.], and played football there (against Navy!). At the time he lived with my Uncle ABE KLEIN (my mother's brother), who had a store in Elkins. Uncle Abe Klein, a brother of LOUIS KLEIN, had moved to Elkins from Grafton, West Virginia. EPHRAIM KLEIN, my mother's oldest brother, was in Grafton, West Virginia, for sixty years or more, and had a department store. He married and died there. His daughter, Ray Klein, is a resident buyer in New York City; his daughter, Flora Klein Freedman, lives in Youngstown, Ohio; and his son, Harry Klein, is in Minneapolis.

My Uncle IKE (I. CHARLES KLEIN) lived for a long time in Weston, W. Va., where he had a department store. His son died quite young. Three of his daughters live in New York and one in Princeton, New Jersey.

My mother, MINNA KLEIN, was born in Travich [Tavrick], near Tilsit [Russia], about the year 1856 or 1857, and my father, JACOB

Yale Medical School. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Cass. Theodore Cooper is married, and has two children: Vicki, a daughter, and Edward. Vicki is married, and lives in Baltimore. Theodore built a beautiful home at Pikesville, Md. He is next to Leon in age. Theodore Cooper is also a Phi Beta Kappa from West Virginia University.

I [ADOLPH EDWARD COOPER] am the next boy, born on June 7, 1906 [at Cass, W. Va.]. I graduated [from] West Virginia Law School in 1929, with the LL.B. degree. [I] graduated on June 8th [1929]. and started practice on July 8th [1929], in Marlinton, W. Va. [I am a] member of Phi Sigma Delta fraternity, a national one. . . . I have been City Attorney in Marlinton since 1941, and perhaps a year or two before that. While at West Virginia University I was a member of the varsity wrestling team in the 118-pound class, for the five years there, and a member of the West Virginia Club for athletes, called the Varsity Club, I believe. I am a member of the Masonic Order at Cass. I am a member of the Marlinton Rotary Club, and Past President on two separate occasions. I became a member one month after the Club was organized in 1937. I was a president of the Pocahontas County Board of Trade for one year. . . . I am a Republican, and ran for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, for three times. This was in 1932, 1936, and 1940. [It was] a bad time for a Republican to run. I am at present Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Pocahontas County, having been elected a member at the primary, and chosen Chairman by the Committee. I was elected a Member from Edray District of this county.

I am married, and the father of two children. I was married on December 24, 1933, in New York. My wife was formerly Diana Kronick. She was born in New York, but her folks were living at Uniontown, Pa., when I was attending school at Morgantown at the University of West Virginia. We met at the fraternity on the campus at West Virginia University.

DORIS ELLA COOPER is my elder [child]. She is a graduate of Marlinton High School in 1934. She is now [1956] a junior at the University of Maryland. She is a member of Alpha Epsilon Phi Sorority at the University of Maryland. She made the Dean's List this past school year. She was born [in Marlinton] on October 1, 1936.

DANIEL PAUL COOPER is my son. He was born on April 23, 1940. He is a sophomore in Marlinton High School, and a member of the baseball and football teams. He is the only Jewish student in the [Marlinton] High School at this time.

We [the Adolph E. Cooper family] are the only Jewish family living in Pocahontas County at this time [1956].

Now some information as to other Jewish families:

PAUL GOLDEN. Paul Golden came to Marlinton in 1892.¹ He was a merchant, and died here in 1944 at the age of 86. His wife was Minnie Milner Golden, who died in 1948, at the age of 80 years.

ABE HARRISON. Abe Harrison was in business in Marlinton, about the year 1905. He went from Marlinton to Fairmont, W. Va., some time around 1905, and opened up the "Workingman's Store." Later, he leased this store of his to a firm known as Golden Brothers, in Fairmont, while he himself moved to Atlantic City, N. J. Abe Harrison was the brother-in-law of Paul Golden. He sold his business in Marlinton to Louis Klein, of Baltimore. Mr. [Abe] Harrison died in Atlantic City in 1954, at the age of 79, and at the time he was in the real estate business.

SCHULMAN BROTHERS. The Schulman Brothers were here in business during the period from 1910 to 1920. One of the brothers was Max Schulman. One of them is still living. They went from Marlinton to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ISAAC ROSEN. Isaac Rosen was here in business in the early 1920's. His wife was a relative of the Schulmans.

H. [ERMAN] KELMENSEN. H. [erman] Kelmenson and his family were in Marlinton for years. He was married, and had two children. Edith Kelmenson, his daughter, was married, and died in Baltimore. A son, Harry Kelmenson, is a doctor, located in Baltimore; he is married, and has a family of his own. Mr. and Mrs. H. [erman] Kelmenson are living in Baltimore, Md. Mr. [Herman] Kelmenson operated a store in Marlinton for many years.

SIMON SHUCHAT [SCHUCHAT].² Simon Shuchat and his family lived here at Marlinton for years. He operated a fine store here. His wife was Sarah [Mrs. Sara Schwartz Schuchat; *see below*.] She lives in Baltimore. . . . They have some children living in Baltimore.

[*See below*, for the letter of Mrs. Sara Schwartz Schuchat on Marlinton and the Simon Schuchat family.]

LOUIS SHUCHAT [SCHUCHAT]. Louis Schuchat was also in Marlinton, but he is now, and has been for many years, located at Lewisburg, W. Va. . . . [Louis Schuchat operated a store in Lewisburg for many years, until his retirement from business in the 1950's. He was the brother of Simon Schuchat.]

LOUIS KLEIN. Louis Klein was succeeded [in business] by the Shuchats [Schuchats], and then they in turn by Abe Klein. Abe Klein was in business here for a few years. A fire destroyed the property. He had a daughter named Anita Klein, and a son, Millard Klein. They are now in Baltimore, I believe.

¹ In 1894 or 1895, according to Paul Golden's daughter, Mrs. Paul R. Overholt; *see above*, page 1013.

² The correct spelling of this name is Schuchat.

About 1899 he moved across the bridge to a large building, where he stayed in business until 1919. My mother's nephews, Simon Klein (deceased) and Maurice Klein (now owner of a big general merchandise store similar to my father's in Forest Hill, Md.), worked for him at various times [in Marlinton]. His sister, Ida Golden Fuman, her husband, and two children ran a prosperous store for him in Falling Springs, now Renick, in Greenbrier County [West Virginia], for several years. Her husband, John [Fuman], was very anxious to go to a larger place, so [he] moved to Indiana and then to Chicago and Baltimore, but [he] never had any more money than in West Virginia.

Papa helped my mother's sister Mary [Mary Milner], and her husband, Abe Harrison, establish a store in Marlinton about 1903. Abe [Harrison] was an excellent businessman, and sold his store to Louis Klein. He [Abe Harrison] went to Fairmont, W. Va., where he made his fortune in a huge store dedicated to the workman. This store was leased to some men by the name of Golden Brothers [presumably not related to Paul Golden] when he retired to Atlantic City [N. J.]. He [Abe Harrison] operated a store in Cumberland, Md., for a few years, hoping to get his three sons established there, but his health was poor there, so he went back to Atlantic City. He died there at the age of 79 in 1954. I wrote to his oldest son, Bernard [Harrison], of 4601 Venmor Ave. [Atlantic City, N. J.], for information, but have not received it.

My father always was fascinated by the lumber business, so when he sold his store out, he indulged in this and lost much of his hard-earned cash. However, the land on which he cut the most lumber was valuable farmland, and helped him to recuperate his fortune a little. At the age of 75 he started on the road again, in a Ford [automobile] this time, as a jobber for work clothes and gloves. He traveled all over southern West Virginia and enjoyed this work very much. It gave him an outlet for his urge to wander as in his younger days, and gave him a chance to earn.

He gave me seven years in a boarding school and college. My mother left money for my elder daughter to graduate from Columbia [University], and the younger from Cornell, so his love for learning was not lost. He and my mother are buried in the Southern Cemetery in Baltimore, Md.

He announced his intentions to become naturalized in Baltimore in 1890, and became a citizen in Pocahontas County [West Virginia] in 1897.

"'FANNIE' OVERHOLT (Mary Frances Golden Overholt)."

[Letter from A. E. (Adolph Edward) Cooper, of Marlinton, date August 3, 1956]

"A. E. [Adolph Edward] Cooper,
"Attorney at Law,
"Marlinton, W. Va.
"August 3, 1956.

This is in reply to your letter requesting information about myself family, and other former Jewish families who lived here in the [Pocahontas] county, and especially at Marlinton.

My father was Jacob Cooper. My mother was Maggie Gordon Cooper. They came to Cass, West Virginia, in this county, around 1905. Dad was a merchant, operating the Cooper's Department Store at Cass. We were the only Jewish family in Cass. My father was a most respected citizen. He was a member of the Town Council at Cass. He was a member of the Masonic Order at Cass, [the Lodge in Cass] being Riverside Lodge No. 124. When Dad came to Cass there were three children, namely, Veeda, Leon, and Theodore [Cooper]. Then I was born on June 7th, 1906. Lewis [Cooper, my brother] was born on July 20th, 1907. All [the] children graduated at [from] Marlinton High School. Marlinton is 25 miles from Cass by rail. The children had to board away from home while going to school. Dad moved his store from Cass to Durbin, West Virginia, in 1930, and continued in business for a couple of years and left this county in 1932, returning to Washington, D. C. He came from Washington to West Virginia in 1905. Dad died in 1943 in Washington, D. C., on July 4th, and is buried in Adas Israel Cemetery. He was aged 69. Mother died August 25th, 1947, and is also buried in the same cemetery. Her maiden name was Gordon, and her father was a rabbi, as I recall, in Russia. Both my parents originally came from Russia, and [my] father became a naturalized citizen prior to his coming to West Virginia. My mother was a very well-read person, and [was] well liked by all who came in contact with her.

My sister, VEEDA [COOPER], died in 1928, and is buried in the same cemetery in Washington. She was a talented pianist, and was most popular. She was the oldest of the children [of Jacob and Maggie Gordon Cooper].

LEON [COOPER] is the oldest boy, and is living in Washington, D. C. He is connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He is married, and has one child, named Barbara. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Cass.

THEODORE COOPER is a doctor, having his office in Baltimore, Md. He graduated [from] West Virginia University [in Morgantown] and

Schuchats left Marlinton during the summer of 1931. I am not sure where they went. The only name of any of the Kleins that I remember is that of Anita Klein. She graduated from high school with me [in Marlinton] in 1932. I am not sure when the Kleins left Marlinton. I am inclined to believe that they returned to Baltimore.

The third family which I remember was named Kelmenson. The name of the head of the family was written H. [Herman] Kelmenson. I knew a son [of Herman Kelmenson] quite well, from being in high school with him. He was named Harry Kelmenson. I understand that Harry Kelmenson is now a prominent surgeon in Baltimore, Maryland. There was one daughter in the Kelmenson family; she was older than Harry, but I do not remember her name. . . . I do not remember when the Kelmensons moved away from Marlinton. I believe that it was in the middle 1930's — about 1935 or 1936.

[From Mrs. Paul R. (Mary Frances Golden) Overholt, of Buckeye, W. Va., under date of August 8, 1956]

" 'Balla Machree'

"R. F. D. 1,

"Buckeye, W. Va.

..... My mother, Minna Milner, came from Lithuania, near Propst. Her father was a miller. The village in which she lived was on a river much like the Greenbrier. She was very pious, but failed to instruct me in the Jewish precepts. This was the case in [with] many of the earlier Jewish settlers who had to work so hard that they neglected this step, although [the proverb or saying] "Born a Jew, always a Jew" seems to be bred in the bone. The early merchants here had to board their clerks [provide them with room and meals], so that made extra work.

Besides running a general merchandise store, my father [Paul Golden] and H. [Herman] Kelmenson bought wool and ginseng.

I hope that you may be able to garner a few facts of interest from my [the following] ramblings. I had hoped to rewrite the enclosed rambling account and have it typed. However, after six weeks of guests, the work in my garden makes this impossible.

" 'FANNIE' OVERHOLT (Mary Frances Golden Overholt)."

Judge [Summers H.] Sharp asked me to answer your letter, as he felt that I knew more about my father [Paul Golden]. Papa was a very colorful figure. He was about 5½ feet tall, with merry blue eyes and

light brown hair. He always had a small gift for the children when they came to his store; so many of them always tell me about him. He loved to eat, and always planned to spend the night when he was traveling where they had a good cook. He always stopped at Judge Sharp's home [before he settled in Marlinton], and they were always good friends.

His home [native country and village] was near the Phripheet [Pripet] Marshes in what is now Poland but [was] under Russian rule at that time. His father, who was a bookkeeper for a well-to-do relative in a nearby city (Riga?), was killed at the beginning of a pogrom when he rushed back to [into] the store to get the books, although his relative had begged him not to. He [my father, Paul Golden] borrowed the money from some relative to come to America, and then sent money back for the various members of his family to come [to the United States].

He was always interested in education and the welfare of this community [Marlinton, W. Va.]. At his death, in 1944, we sent his library of many of the classics to a synagogue in Baltimore.

Paul Golden [my father] was born in Russia, near the Phripheet [Pripet] Marshes, and came to America between 1885 and 1888. He began in business as a peddler in West Virginia. He bought his merchandise from the Baltimore Bargain House, and after coming to Pocahontas County [in West Virginia] [he] had it shipped to Millton Springs, Va., where it was brought over the mountains to the store which he [later] had in Edray [West Virginia]. Previously to this he had carried his merchandise in a huge sack on his back. He must have been very strong, as the country people marveled at what he could get in this sack. Mrs. Elmer Poague [Pogue] said that they could always depend on what he said about his merchandise. If he said it was good, it was fine, and if he said it was just "fair," it was that. He had a gray horse and wagon when he became more prosperous. After he came to Edray, a village a few miles from Marlinton, he let a cousin, "Red" Golden, do the peddling. (The horse and buggy were lost in an accident.) This cousin, an E. Golden, was a smaller man with red hair and a long, red beard. The Elmer Pagues, in whose yard his little store stood, and with whom he boarded, tell of the terrible quarrel he had with "Red." It seems that one Passover the matzoh did not come from Baltimore, so he had their cook [the Elmer Pagues' cook] make it of flour, salt, and water. The cousin, a very religious man and in poor health, ate it, but decided it wasn't right a few days later, and was most indignant.

He [Paul Golden] moved to Marlinton about 1894 or 1895. Then he married my mother in Baltimore. This store was near the old, wooden, covered bridge built over the Greenbrier River during the Civil War.

MARLINTON

Marlinton is a town in east central West Virginia, located in Pocahontas County. It is the county seat of Pocahontas County, and is known as a hunting resort. Marlinton, situated southeast of Webster Springs and east of Richwood, had, in 1937, a general population of 1,586. In 1940, it was reported to have a total general population of 1,644; and in 1950, the United States Census gave the town a general population of 1,654.

The *AJTB* for 1927 reported that there were 11 Jews living in Marlinton in 1927, and in 1937 there were ten Jews or less residing in the town.

Several years after 1922, Harry Barbakow, now (1959) living in Princeton, W. Va., and his brother-in-law, Herman Kelmenson, moved from Thomas, W. Va., to Marlinton, where they opened up a dry goods and clothing store in partnership. Later, Harry Barbakow sold out his share in the store to Herman Kelmenson, who remained in Marlinton; while Harry Barbakow settled in Princeton, W. Va., entering the dry goods and clothing business. In 1959, he was still resident in Princeton, engaged in the same business, together with his son, Yankee [Jacob] Barbakow.

In addition to the above information, excerpted in part from letters written to me by Harry Barbakow (from 1956 to 1959), who was a very staunch member of my old Bluefield-Princeton Congregation Ahavath Sholom (1947-1950), I was most fortunate in receiving four additional letters dealing with the earlier and present Jewish residents of Marlinton, from which most of the following data have been excerpted. These letters were from:

SUMMERS H. SHARP, an attorney (a non-Jew) in Marlinton; the letter is dated July 26, 1956.

DONALD [DON] C. TAYLOR, minister of the Emmanuel Methodist Church, of Huntington, and a former resident in, and native of, Marlinton, who was reared and lived for a number of years in Marlinton. The Reverend Don C. Taylor and I met several times in Buckhannon, W. Va., as well as in

Huntington, on the occasion of J. C. S. assignments to me and at Religious Emphasis Week programs and summer camp programs of the Methodist Church of West Virginia in which I participated (1950-1956). His letter is dated July 18, 1956.

Mrs. PAUL R. OVERHOLT, of Buckeye, W. Va., formerly of Marlinton, and the daughter of Paul Golden. Her letter is dated August 8, 1956.

ADOLPH E. (EDWARD) COOPER, a Marlinton attorney. His letter is dated August 3, 1956.

The last three mentioned letters contain so many valuable data about Jews of Marlinton, and provide such fine human-interest stories, that they are herewith cited virtually in toto.

[From the Reverend Donald C. Taylor]

"Huntington, West Virginia.

"July 18, 1956.

.... Regarding the Jewish families of Marlinton, . . . there is now only one family residing there that is strictly Jewish. That is the Cooper family. The head of the family, Adolph E. Cooper, is an attorney in Marlinton. He is quite active in the Republican Party on a county basis. I believe that he is the city attorney. He was raised, I believe, at Cass, West Virginia. Mrs. Cooper is a very devout person. . . . I believe that her family is in Baltimore, and that she has some connection with a synagogue there. The Coopers have two children: Doris Ella Cooper, who is now in college; and Daniel Cooper, who is a senior at Marlinton High School.

Mrs. Paul Overholt lives in [near] Marlinton. [She is the daughter of the late Paul Golden.] She was raised as a Jewess. At the present time she attends the Episcopalian Church. I am not sure that she has been confirmed as a member. Her husband is a member of the Methodist Church in Marlinton. [The maiden name of Mrs. Paul Overholt was Mary Frances Golden; she was nicknamed and is commonly called "Fannie."] One daughter in the family [of Paul and "Fannie" Overholt] is a Unitarian. . . .

Several years ago there were three other Jewish families in Marlinton. I knew them slightly. The Kleins (originally residents of Baltimore) were merchants there [in Marlinton] in 1932. A family named Schuchat owned a store there, and sold out to the Kleins. [The Schuchat family of Marlinton was related to the family of Louis Schuchat, of Lewisburg, and to that, also, of Mrs. Sara Schwartz Schuchat.] I believe that the

WEST VIRGINIA JEWRY: ORIGINS AND HISTORY

1850—1958

Books by Abraham I. Shinedling

History of the Beckley Jewish Community (Beckley,
W. Va.) (with Manuel Pickus) (1955)

History of the Los Alamos Jewish Center (Los Alamos,
N. Mex.) (1958)

By

ABRAHAM I. SHINEDLING

Volume II

1963

THE JOHN (JOHNSON) JOHNSTON FAMILY

Dr. Ward M. Sharp

John Johnstons parents emigrated from New Jersey and settled at Beverley Manor in the colony of Virginia in about 1740. Beverley Manor was a land grant by Virginia in 1736 to establish a colony west of the Blue ridge in Western Virginia. Its original settlers were, for most part, of Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Present day Staunton, Virginia is centrally situated in what was formerly the Beverley Manor land grant. Augusta County was formed in 1745 with Staunton its County seat.

John Johnston was among those early pioneers residing in the Staunton area prior to the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754. The Colony - up to this time - had enjoyed some 22 years of peace with the Indians. But by 1754, war clouds were gathering on the horizon signifying pending hostilities.

In early 1754, the Governor of Virginia approved an expedition to attack French and Indians at Fort Pitt. On March 8, 1754, Capt Andrew Lewis and John Johnston enlisted in the Virginia Militia at Staunton. Young Johnston serving as an Aid to Capt. Lewis. They proceeded with other Augusta Militia to Wills Creek (Fort Cumberland). There they joined the main body of troops under command of Col. Joshua Fry and Lieut. Col. George Washington.

These troops proceeded to Great Meadows - Fort Necessity located east of present day Uniontown, Pe. There they were engaged in battle with a large body of French and Indians on July 3, 1754. The Virginia Militia, having suffered defeat, were allowed to return home. Capt Lewis suffered a hip wound in the engagement (See Muster Roll before battle of Meadows July 3, 1754).

More determined now than ever, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia made plans for another expedition to attack Fort Pitt. But this time he engaged two regiments of British soldiers under command of General Braddock. A year and a week following the 1754 defeat, Braddock met disaster on July 9, 1755.

Neither Capt. Andrew Lewis nor John Johnston were attached to Braddocks ill-fated expedition. Instead, they were thought to be engaged in fortifying the frontier against pending Indian attacks. For example, Fort Dinwiddie near Mountain Grove, Virginia was built the summer of 1755. John Johnston worked out of this fort during the Indian War. It was on this assignment as an Indian spy that he became knowledgeable of that part of the Upper Greenbrier River territory of present day Pocahontas County.

Treaty with the Indians following the French and Indian War in 1758 froze or prohibited land acquisition between the top of the Alleghany Mountain Range (followed present Virginia - West Virginia boundary in Pocahontas) on the East and the Ohio River on the West. The territory remained off bounds to white settlement until the treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1768. An influx of our earliest pioneers arrived in the Upper Greenbrier following the 1768 Treaty. John Johnston was among these pioneer settlers.

He either acquired land or claimed, surveyed or applied for patents prior to 1776. A quote from an undated copy of the Pocahontas Times stated that John Johnston acquired 1500 acres in the Jerico community near Marlinton. I did not locate this patent, but I did locate one for a parcel of land issued to John Johnston dated in 1776. This patent stated that the land was acquired from within the 100,000 acre Land Grant issued to the Greenbrier Company in 1752. Andrew Lewis was a partner and one of the founders of the Greenbrier Company. This 1776 parcel appeared to not be for land in Jerico but in the Swago community. But the two tracts or surveys may have joined.

The homestead of this pioneer was situated near the former Porter Kellison residence west of Marlinton over Price Hill in the Swago Community. His grave - according to my grandmother Melinda Moore Cochran - was in the vicinity of his homestead.

A group of these earliest pioneers formed a community in present Swago, Buckeye, Millpoint and Little Levels Communities, following 1768. Indian dissatisfaction with the Treaty in 1768 plus British agitation caused hostilities to flare. Having grown up among the Indians during years of peace -- prior to the French and Indian War -- these pioneers detected impending dangers. They decided to build a Fort and remain to defend it.

This Fort, known as Fort Keckley or Cackley, was completed in 1772 (Kercheval). It was a stockade type place of refuge that stood on top of a hill near the present village of Mill Point and was the first of four forts built in the upper Greenbrier of present Pocahontas County (McNeil). Fort Cackley was fashioned and patterned after the types built at start of French and Indian War in 1754-55. This Fort was built and manned by the local settlers. Clover Lick and Warwicks Forts were built by the Virginia Militia. John Johnston -- being an expert woodworker and joint fitter, etc., of heavy timbers played an important role in the construction of Fort Cackley. He served also as an Indian spy or scout.

John Johnston -- like many of the pioneer men -- did not marry until into their 30's or early 40's. Ages of his oldest children suggest he married in the early 1770's. His first wife was believed to have been a Ewing - died when a relatively young mother, leaving him with 6 children. He employed Elizabeth Auldrige as his governess to care for his children (Genealogy: the Auldrige Family). He and Elizabeth were later married. Elizabeths orphaned son William Auldrige became the progenitor of the Auldriges in Bath and Pocahontas Counties.

John Johnstons children - according to Bath County marriage bonds - were James, Michael, Thomas and daughters Catherine, Polly and Elizabeth. A daughter Sallie did not appear among the marriage bonds. Marriage bonds of his children (Bath County Marriage Bonds by Metheny & Wise) reveal that they all adopted the name spelled Johnson while their father adhered to the traditional spelling of Johnston. Therefore, beginning with the children of John Johnston, the surname was spelled Johnson thus compounding the problem in tracing the genealogy of the pioneer. The reason for dropping the "t" in Johnston for Johnson was not known.

Birth dates of John Johnstons children were not determined but marriage dates were based on Bath County marriage bonds. James the oldest son was married three times as follows: to Elizabeth Hughes in 1795, to Elizabeth Poage in 1804, to Sarah Batey in 1812. A son William was born in 1799 to the first marriage James and Elizabeth H. Johnson. This William Johnson was of importance - as will be seen later - as the major progenitor of the family name Johnson in Pocahontas County.

John Johnstons son Michael married Hanna Hughes in 1805 and Thomas married Rebecca Burr in 1813. Both Michael and Thomas dropped out of sight suggesting they possibly emigrated. Catherine married Aaron Moore son of the pioneer Moses Moore on 1/18/09. Catherine went by the nickname "Katie or Kate". John Johnston was present to consent for the marriage of his daughter "Katie". Elizabeth and Polly Johnson were both married on May 12, 1812 to Jacob Waugh and William Gay respectively. This occasion was of note since both the pioneer and his second wife Elizabeth Auldrige were present to consent for daughters Elizabeth and Polly.

William Johnson, son of James Johnson and grandson of the pioneer John Johnston, married Mary Lamb October 18, 1818. William and Mary Lamb Johnson's children were cited from census records according to year of birth as follows: Jane (1825), Sarah (1827), Susan (1830), William Ewing (1833) and James Elliott Johnson in 1837. These birth dates are approximate - give or take a year. Marriages of the above were based on marriage bonds: Jane married Milton Sharp 9/14/1854; Sarah married John Sharp (of Verdant Valley-Fairview) 6/3/1845; Susan married Marcus Waugh 8/29/1850; William Ewing Johnson married twice - first to Elizabeth Wilson of Upshur County, W. Va; second time to Eliza McCoy 11/13/1879; James Elliott Johnson married Sally Friel 6/24/1857.

John Johnston grew up in an unspoiled, pristine, early American Frontier. He was an expert hunter and woodsman. His father and grandfather plied the woodworkers trade which was a major occupation at the time outside of farming for a livelihood. John had ready use of wood working tools. He became a shaper of bows and arrows under the tutelage of his father and grandparents.

The bow and arrow provided much meat of small game for the table when gunpowder was scarce and expensive. It was handed down through his daughter Catherine that her father was an expert bowman. The family would have gone hungry at many times - when small game was for the taking -- had it not been for the bow and arrow at the hands of the father and his sons.

The compiler of the John Johnston family history -- Ward M. Sharp of Russell, Penna -- is a great, great grandson of the pioneer. His great grandmother was Catherine "Katie" Johnson. Catherine married Aaron Moore in 1809. Their daughter Melinda married William Cochran of Stony Creek. They had two children, William Cochran Jr. who moved to Sunbury, Ohio and daughter Catherine Cochran who married my father Giles Sharp.

John Johnston was born circa 1734 and died circa 1826 at age 92.